

THE AMERICAN

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1883.

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ELMIRA, N. Y., December 26, 1881.

George F. Haskell, Manager for State, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day made settlement through you with the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on my policy, No. 85,646, which I took ten years ago on the "ten-year dividend plan." I have paid on the ten thousand dollars a total of premiums amounting to \$4,782.00, and receive as the result of Tontine profits the sum of \$5,593.00 in cash, this being \$811.00 more than I have paid, and the insurance has not cost me anything. This is to me so satisfactory that you can write me for another \$10,000 policy, and I will try Tontine again.

Yours, truly,

S. C. GRAY.

TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Lewis Roberts, Esq., a prominent flour merchant of New York, on settlement of his policy has favored the THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with the following acknowledgment:

NEW YORK, December 5, 1881.

In 1871, I took a policy in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for \$10,000 on the ten-year endowment, ten-year dividend plan. I have this day (it being the completion of the endowment period,) made settlement on the above policy, having received the sum of fourteen thousand and ninety-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$14,092.38), being the amount of policy and Tontine profits. This is eminently satisfactory and exceeds my expectations. The result is an actual investment of the money paid at about five per cent. compound interest, and ten thousand dollars' (\$10,000) insurance for ten years for nothing.

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PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1882.

Messrs. Ward & Seelaus, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—My Tontine policy taken in your company ten years ago having matured, from the options presented to me I have decided to take paid-up insurance for full amount of \$5,000, and withdraw my accumulated surplus in cash of \$759.34.

Looking over the results of this investment, I find that having paid to your company in total \$2,256 I am receiving now nearly thirty-four per cent. of my money, my paid-up policy costing me but \$1,496.66, on which the annual dividends will represent about three per cent. interest on the principal actually invested.

Having carried considerable insurance in different companies, I find on comparison this policy to have yielded me the best returns of any. I consider it but just to the excellent management of your company to express my high appreciation of it, and would recommend it to all in want of substantial and profitable insurance, and have myself taken another \$5,000 policy.

Very truly, yours,

WALTER S. JARBOE.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. ARTHUR has sped on his Westward way, after attending to the opening of the exhibition at Louisville. The most contradictory accounts reach us as to the cordiality of his reception, some declaring that it was remarkably cool, and others that it confirmed the opinion of his strength as a candidate for the Presidency. The President is very much of a politician by mental habit and training; but we do not believe he would accept the nomination, if it were offered to him.

The Louisville Exhibition has excited the kindest interest in all parts of the country, as did its predecessor at Atlanta. It is a matter of national rejoicing that the South has not been disheartened by the losses and distresses of the war, and that her people believe in their future and begin to rejoice in their prosperity. The rapid spread of manufactures in the South is a matter for especial satisfaction, as tending to render that part of the country as homogeneous in feeling with the rest as it was seventy years ago, and until better experience showed that manufactures and slavery could not coexist. But the rapid advance of Southern agriculture is even more remarkable. The total value of the six great crops of the South in 1850 was but \$138,605,723. In 1880, the farm products had increased in variety, and had risen in value to \$760,000,000, one-third of which was the value of the cotton.

THE discussion of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1884 brings out more and more the feeling in favor of renominating Messrs. TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and of reviving the questions of 1876. The Republican suggestion that the platform of 1876 be reaffirmed does not meet with any favor. Its declaration that resumption had failed and must fail, is now of interest only as a landmark of past opinion.

The Republicans certainly have nothing to fear from such a step as the renomination of Messrs. TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Those gentlemen would be easy to defeat. It is true that they got many Republican votes, and that some who voted for Mr. HAYES believed that not he, but Mr. TILDEN, had been elected. But this kindly impression in Mr. TILDEN's favor was obliterated by the disclosures of the way in which his immediate friends conducted their still-hunt for the vote of Florida, South Carolina and Oregon. After all, the people judge a man by the company he keeps, and even if Mr. TILDEN was as innocently ignorant as his friends claim he certainly was found in very bad company when the curtain was lifted on the transactions of that year.

We cannot take Mr. TILDEN's candidacy seriously, because he has too many unfriends in his own party to allow of his getting in the convention the two-thirds' majority he would need. Some of these are people whose enmity does him honor, but some are not so. Some are men whom he permitted to spend money freely in the campaign of 1876, on the understanding that he would repay it, but who have not seen any return for their outlay. Mr. ABRAM HEWITT is a case in point; and were it not for Mr. TILDEN's enmity and his own constitutional irritability the Democrats might do worse than nominate Mr. HEWITT.

THE telegraphers' strike has lasted longer than the operatives must have expected the companies to hold out. The work of the lines is done in an imperfect and dilatory fashion; but the American public, as Mr. HERBERT SPENCER complained, is too long-suffering to insist on its rights. As a consequence of the delay, the strike has been extended to those railroad lines which are worked by the Western Union Telegraph Company and have been managed in its interest during the present suspension. These are the two groups of railroads controlled by Mr. GOULD and Mr. GARRETT respectively. The cessation of telegraphic service must detract seriously from the public safety in the use of the railroads, and for this reason the telegraphers postponed this step so long as they saw the likelihood of succeeding without it. That

they have taken it, shows that the resistance they have encountered was more serious than they anticipated.

Some newspapers in the interest of the telegraph companies assert that the strike has produced no serious interruptions of business, and that the lines are rendering the country adequate service. This is simply false, as the majority of their readers must be aware. The strike has occurred at a time of year when the average American is apt to run to the seashore for a week or ten days, if not longer; and he finds the interruption of telegraphic communication both serious and annoying.

MR. DORSEY's apocryphal account of the campaign of 1880 is found to break down at almost every point at which it can be verified. So general has the reprobation of his falsehoods become, that he shows some anxiety to evade responsibility for them. He denies that he is the author of the story as published, while insinuating that he could say far worse things of Mr. GARFIELD and his friends, if he chose.

One part of the published story represented *The Times* and *The Tribune* as bleeding the Republican National Committee freely, in the shape of grants for gratuitous circulation. If anybody should know the truth or falsehood of this charge, it is Mr. DORSEY. But both papers give it a flat and unqualified contradiction.

WE may truthfully remark that a wide and a large interest is shown in the proposals concerning taxation and revenue which have been advanced in *THE AMERICAN* and in the pamphlet by Professor THOMPSON. Letters asking copies of the pamphlet come to us from all parts of the country,—from New England, the far South, and the Pacific Coast. One before us at this moment, from San Francisco, addressed to Messrs. EDWARD STERN & Co., says:

"Several days ago, I saw a pamphlet published by you, bearing the title, 'Relief of Local and State Taxation, Through Distribution of the National Surplus,' which is shortened by the newspapers into 'the Pennsylvania plan.' I like it; and if it is the desire of the author to influence public opinion for his plan he should get it before the people. I have discussed it with friends, and there is a general desire to know more about it. How and on what terms can I get twenty copies?"

We repeat, referring to this and similar communications, that the pamphlet was intended for free distribution, and copies of it may be had by addressing *THE AMERICAN*.

No result other than the reapportionment of judicial districts has been reached in the special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the heavy expense of the session to the people is now much complained of. The pay of the two hundred and fifty-one members (fifty in the Senate and two hundred and one in the House,) at ten dollars amounts to \$2,510 daily, and other expenses bring the cost up to near three thousand dollars, this being incurred for each and every day in the week, Sunday included; and whatever may be the merits of the apportionment issue it cannot be denied that considerations of the public interest, financially, have now come into view.

Meanwhile, the Governor has signed the judicial apportionment bill, which, as we remarked a week ago, is fairly open to severe criticism, and is distinctly less satisfactory than the one vetoed by Governor HOYT two years ago. At the same time, we do not say that under the circumstances it was not better for the Governor to sign it; by 1885, a still worse one might be concocted. The pressure for increase in the number of judges, which arises from the mischievous and costly expansion of judicial procedure, is very great. The legal profession is overcrowded, full of activity, clamorous for gain, and very influential, and the natural consequence is the prolongation of trials, the complication of legal processes, the increase in judges, and the depletion of the public treasury to the advantage of the lawyers. We are by no means

attacking the lawyers; their course is natural and almost unconscious; but it is the business of other people to see whither it tends.

IN the course of a discussion in the Pennsylvania Senate on Wednesday, the position of the two sides was vigorously discussed by Mr. STEWART, speaking for the Republicans, and by Mr. GORDON, speaking for the Democrats,—or, at least, for the "Administration" wing. Nothing said by either was of so much importance as the sharp and distinct outlining by Mr. STEWART of the real point now at issue. We quote here a few sentences:

"The Constitution enjoins upon us the duty of making apportionments. How shall it be done? According to the Constitutional method. Is there any difficulty in this body as to that work? Not at all. Then what delays, what interferences, what prevents an apportionment? Any question of geographical construction of districts? Not at all. Any question of contiguity of districts? Not at all. Simply and only a question of the distribution of political power; nothing else. Talk about Constitutional requirements, I say to the other side that the McCracken [Congressional] Bill disregards no Constitutional provisions. The Republicans offer you ten districts. You refuse to accept that, because you claim eleven or twelve Congressmen, and not because the districts are unfairly constituted according to Constitutional requirements. So in the Senatorial apportionment you [Democrats] are conceded twenty fixed certain districts, but you claim twenty-two or twenty-three. It is not a question of enforcing the Constitution at all. It is a question of grasping political power."

We need hardly add that this is a precise and accurate statement of the situation. The new "McCracken Bill," which the Senate passed and the House rejected, makes ten Democratic Congressional districts and one in doubt. The Democrats reject this, because ten out of twenty-eight is not a ratio corresponding to the total vote for President in 1880. There is no doubt that the districts are "Constitutionally" made, nor that they are formed very fairly as to the number of their inhabitants, their "contiguous territory," similarity and unity of population, etc., the success in these respects having been remarkable, and the departure from the rule having been mostly on account of concessions made to the Democrats. But the demand for a larger number of "certain" Democratic districts—the "grasping after political power," as Mr. STEWART puts it,—causes the deadlock.

THE management of the Democratic canvass in Pennsylvania realize probably that the demand made in their platform for the entire repeal of the internal revenue system may not be easily defended, and Mr. Chairman HENSEL in his newspaper, the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, explains. "Whiskey and tobacco," that journal remarks, "are proper objects for taxation; but let it be levied and collected by and for the States and the communities which pay the taxes, and which suffer from the use of them."

It would scarcely be doing justice to truth to say that this is a specious presentation of the subject, though it is meant to be such. The suggestion that whiskey and tobacco be taxed by States "and communities," is, in the sense intended by the *Intelligencer*, scarcely less than absurd. That journal would have us forget that the internal revenue taxes lie upon the production of those articles, and would conceal from its readers the fact that no State, much less any community acting separately, could establish such taxation, the co-operation of all the States and equal taxation in all of them being necessary in order to maintain it at all. Substantially, the suggestion of the *Intelligencer* is fraudulent and deceptive, like the Harrisburg platform of its party.

FOR it is not to be lost sight of that at present there are two forms of tax on liquors. The first is that laid by the authority of the United States, and which lies upon its manufacture. This is equal everywhere, reaches all distilleries and breweries alike, and therefore affects all equally. It is this that would be abolished by the Pennsylvania Democracy. The other form of the tax is that which is laid by authority of the various State laws in the form of a license for its sale. This tax is variously graded, ascertained and collected. In some States, no license is allowed, and liquor cannot legally be sold at all; in others,—at least in Ohio, until recently,—it could be sold free of license charge; in others the licenses are high, and in others low. This is a matter of local usage, for local decision. "Local option" is within the scope of State powers and functions, and it is left to the States to say whether they will license its sale or forbid it, and if they license it what charges they will make. But the tax on production is a distinct matter. From

its nature, it could not be levied by the States or by "communities," and therefore, if given up by repeal of the national laws, it is necessarily abandoned and the revenue from it would be lost to the public use. And that would be the effect, precisely, of the *Intelligencer's* policy.

THE election of a United States Senator in New Hampshire came to an end with the forty-second ballot, and with the election of Mr. AUSTIN F. PIKE. Mr. PIKE is a lawyer, of course, that profession being so poorly represented in Congress that the people are always on the lookout to give it another seat. He was a Free Soiler and an original Republican, and served in Congress in 1873-5, besides several terms in the State Legislature. His exact relation to the factional split in the Republican party is not clearly visible; but he appears to be a moderate, intermediate kind of man, to whom neither side could object. Mr. CHANDLER tried to break the force of his own repulse by claiming in a despatch to Mr. ARTHUR that the result crowned the patience of the Stalwarts in the contest. But the other side of the house say that this reminds them of "patience on a monument, smiling at grief." At any rate, Mr. PIKE goes to Congress with the warning that service after the fashion of that rendered by Mr. ROLLINS will not secure his reelection from New Hampshire, and that the rule of the caucus and the "machine" is over in yet another State.

THE campaign in Ohio has been enlivened by a correspondence between Governor FOSTER and Judge HOADLY which will not contribute to the success of the Democratic candidate. Mr. FOSTER was quoted as having said that Judge HOADLY admitted having paid fifty thousand dollars for his nomination. Judge HOADLY wrote to challenge the statement, and to ask Governor FOSTER's authority for it. The Governor reiterated the charge, but declined to give the name of the Democrat who had told him the story, and was greeted by the Democratic press with a demand from all quarters for the name or a retraction. Thereupon Mr. J. H. WOODWARD, a member of the staff of *The Enquirer*, avowed his responsibility for the story and retold it with specifications of place, time and particulars. This transfers the matter to the Democratic camp, which is by no means harmonious with regard to Judge HOADLY's nomination. Many think it a mistake to be giving the best nominations to Republican converts, like Mr. BOOKWALTER and Mr. HOADLY, while Democrats who have borne the burden and heat of the day are neglected. Others resent, and very justly, the methods by which the vote of Cincinnati was secured for Judge HOADLY in the State Convention. *The Enquirer* has its personal grievance in that the Judge started in Cincinnati a second Democratic daily as his personal organ. But Democrats must quarrel very badly, indeed, before it tells on election-day.

THE election in Kentucky has not been a matter of doubt on either side from the first. It was a question only of the size of the Democratic majority, and of the possibility of Republican gains in certain localities. On Monday last, the State elected Mr. "Single-Speech" KNOTT to its Governorship by a majority of nearly the usual dimensions, although Mr. MORROW made a most vigorous campaign and sowed seeds which may have their fruition in the future. His exposure of Democratic mismanagement of State affairs either will force a reform or will help to discredit the dominant party. In the Legislature, the Republicans make slight gains, as they have been doing in every election for many years past.

The election in Utah was equally a foregone conclusion. The non-polygamous Mormons constitute so decided a majority of the people of the Territory that the exclusion of the polygamists from the suffrage has produced no immediate result. As we never looked to immediate results as the fruit of the EDMUNDS Bill, we are not disappointed, nor can we unite with those who call for still more stringent legislation against the Mormons. The EDMUNDS Bill goes quite as far as it is possible for the United States to go, without falling into a persecution of religious opinions. The nation has done its duty in stigmatizing the crime of polygamy by disfranchisement, and in taking every step possible for its punishment. We look to the gradual effect of this legislation to produce either the dissolution of the sect or its compulsory abandonment of "plural marriage." America cannot afford to persecute.

THE troubles between the two parties of the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory still continue. They date back to the time of the war, when a part of the nation sided with their former neighbors in the Southern States, and the other part stood by the national authority. When the war was over and slavery abolished elsewhere, the act of abolition did not extend to the Creeks, many of whom held negroes in bondage. The party which had favored the Confederacy opposed emancipation, but it was carried. The antagonisms thus engendered have continued till the present time, and in a recent election the old pro-slavery party, it is charged, used dishonest means to secure the return of their candidates. Civilized people put up with such annoyances until they have become unendurable, but these children of the forest have taken to arms at once. Offers of arbitration from the anti-slavery party have been refused, but the Commissioners of Indian Affairs are about to make a formal attempt to bring both sides to agreement. In this they have the sanction of the Department of the Interior and the good wishes of all the friends of the red race.

THE people of Dakota are exceedingly restless under the continuance of territorial government over the immense area included in that Territory, and impatient for the erection of its southern half into a State. The Legislature passed a bill calling a Constitutional convention to propose a form of State government; but as the Governor vetoed it the convention must be held informally or not at all. It is agreed to have it meet without this legal sanction, in the belief that Congress will respect the express wish of the great majority of the people, and that precedents set by other States in earlier times will be admitted as valid in this case. We do not share this expectation. Dakota has given every evidence of the attachment of the majority of its people to the Republican party, and its admission before 1884 would add three votes to the Republican strength. For this reason, the next Congress may be expected to find these proceedings very irregular, indeed, and to insist that Dakota must stay out until a Constitutional convention has been called by the Legislature.

If the Democrats do admit Dakota, it will be by some arrangement to balance the gain to the Republicans. The most feasible would be the division of Texas into two, or even three, States, in accordance with the agreement made when that Commonwealth was received into the Union. This would be a good move, for Texas is by far too large,—so large, indeed, that her Governor does not know what is going on in some districts, and has to learn it from Northern newspapers. The worst arrangement would be the admission of Utah as a State. There have been signs of this intention in various quarters, not the least noticeable being the liberal whitewashing the "Saints" have just received from the correspondent of a Democratic paper. But we do not expect to see this pushed at present, as the Senate will not consent, whatever be the result in the case of Dakota, and as the proposal would hurt the Democrats in many quarters.

THE organization of a committee in London to represent the English holders of the bonds of the Southern Confederacy, with the purpose of pressing for repayment of at least a percentage of their value, is a proof that neither the fools nor the knaves are extinct in Great Britain. The knaves show their hand, because the Confederacy effected no sale of bonds in England, except the so-called "cotton-loan bonds," whose amount was far less than that to be represented by this committee. The rest must be the bonds bought up in Richmond and other cities during the last few years at an almost nominal price and for some mysterious purpose. The fools are visible in the expectation that the South means to buy back these bonds at ten or twenty times the price it got for them, and in the supposition that States which have repudiated their just and lawful debts will be ready to compound for a debt whose assumption is forbidden by the United States Constitution. Any fool who takes the pains to read one of these bonds, will find that it matures six months after the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Whoever invested his money in a bond so worded, made a bet that the Confederacy would be recognized. As it was not, he has lost, and that is the end of it. Of course, no one did so invest, except upon terms which he thought sufficient to cover the risk of losing it all. If the risk is proved to have been greater than he supposed, he has got experience, if not his money.

THE Agricultural Holdings Bill, now on its passage through the imperial Parliament, is a very mild measure of land reform, compared with that accorded to the Irish tenants. It enacts little more than that a tenant who has thrown up his farm on the expiration of his lease shall be entitled to compensation for the value of his unexhausted improvements, but not to an amount greater than their actual cost. But if he chooses to remain in possession when his lease has expired his landlord may take the value of his improvements into consideration in determining the amount of the rent he shall ask. Just at present, when rents are falling and tenants are courted, this defect in the bill is not of great importance. But if England is ever to see a revival of agricultural prosperity, and a general demand for land, her tenants of that day will be able to secure compensation for the outlay of their money only by leaving their farms when the lease has expired. The consequence will be a general unwillingness to expend their capital on the land, and a backwardness in agricultural progress.

The party which oppose the extension of the principle of compensation to tenancies which continue, do so on the ground that it would require the rent under every fresh lease to be settled by a land court, as in Ireland; and they are determined not to apply to Great Britain the principles of the Irish Land Act. And the Radicals in replying to this argument do not attempt to vindicate these principles as right in themselves, but merely to show that the interference of a land court would not be required. On all hands, it is agreed that the Irish Land Law was a dangerous precedent in legislation, and that its provisions are not to be applied to land and tenancies in Great Britain.

This concession seems to have suggested to the Irish landlords the step they have taken in asking a loan of Government money at three and one-half per cent. interest, to pay off the mortgages on their lands. They say with great justice that the land laws have deducted from the value of their property, and that they are entitled, if not to direct compensation, at least to some easement of the burdens they are carrying. The truth is that through the absence of manufactures land in Ireland has been a losing business for the landlord as well as the tenant. Between 1847 and 1859, one-third of all the lands in the island was sold in the encumbered estates court. The new owners and those who saved themselves through the deluge of the famine years are now very generally encumbered with debt. Their creditors in many cases have had no payment of interest for years, and they threaten foreclosure. Unless the British Government does something, a good many "landlords must go," not in the fashion proposed by Mr. PARNELL.

The situation furnishes a fresh proof of the fatuity of the Irish land laws, which attempt to remedy a great social evil by treating one of its symptoms. What Ireland wants is work for her people, a home market for her produce, and a home supply of manufactures for her own use. Give her that, and her tenants would need no land acts and her landlords no relief from the burden of debt. Rather than give her that, England has plunged into a course of Socialistic legislation from whose application to her own soil all her parties seem to shrink with horror.

THERE is a disposition in Europe to hold England responsible for the spread of the cholera. Before it appeared in Egypt, the International Health Commission had a meeting in Constantinople at which it was proposed to establish a stricter quarantine in the Suez region, in view of the prevalence of cholera in India and other parts of Asia. The English representative resisted the proposal in the interest of English commerce, and successfully. Had it been adopted, the plague might have been stayed, if, indeed, quarantine be an effective precaution. That it is so, is denied by many; but it must be remembered that there are many who have a personal interest in the denial. The trading class generally dislike quarantine, as checking business. Travellers dislike it, as increasing their own risks of infection and causing them great discomfort. Denial therefore proves nothing, for there is hardly any well-ascertained fact that is not denied by somebody. There are people who deny the existence of hydrophobic infection, and ascribe the death of its victims to nervous excitement, in spite of the crucial evidence furnished by the cases of dumb animals and children affected by it. The broad fact that cholera moves in the great lines of travel and commerce, seems to justify quarantine regulations in the interest of the majority. The

fact that it can by such measures be isolated in a single street or a crowded city, as was done in Philadelphia in 1867, should count for something. The consensus of the civilized world is against free intercourse with infected localities; and the precautions taken by the British Government on behalf of its troops in Egypt must prevent England from entering the plea that quarantine is useless. Even if it be useless in itself, it helps to check the panic which gives wings to pestilence.

While throughout Egypt generally the pestilence seems to be declining, there can be no doubt that Alexandria is infected and the danger to Europe thus increased. Elsewhere it seems to have burned itself out.

THE likelihood of a war between France and China, if we may trust the later despatches, has increased to the verge of the inevitable. The Chinese continue to mass troops on the Anam frontier, and the French have presented a sort of ultimatum which China must refuse. It would be fatal to the prestige of LI HUNG CHANG to accede to such demands, and he certainly will prefer an honorable if doubtful war to a disgraceful overthrow at the hands of the Mongol princes of the royal house. The result of such a war is far from certain. As the failure to advance in Madagascar shows, France finds it by no means easy to mass a great body of troops in a distant territory. It is not merely the physical difficulty or the cost that stands in the way. The French army, like every army raised by conscription rather than enlistment, must be contemplated as made up of citizens whose fathers and brothers will unite to punish a Government which wastes their lives to no adequate end. The advance in Tunis broke down at one point, because of the resistance at home to the sacrifice of the troops. And Anam is a more distant and more dangerous Tunis.

On the other hand, the Chinese army, since Colonel GORDON imparted the elements of European discipline to its commanding force, has become a danger whose extent is not to be estimated by old precedents. It remains a body of immense bulk whose generals can sacrifice their men as even Russians would not consent to be sacrificed. And when European arms and tactics are added its power becomes more than respectable.

[See "News Summary," page 286.]

THE SECOND PHASE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE friends of Civil Service Reform are fond of reminding their antagonists of the change which has taken place in the public attitude towards this great question in the course of a little more than ten years. They recall the time when the whole business was regarded as a piece of impractical theorizing, and a man's identification with the movement was taken as proof that he was viewy and unfit for leadership. Now, on the contrary, the reform is recognized as a great and fruitful movement with which Administrations and Congresses must make their reckoning, and its early advocates enjoy a better standing in the political world for their having shown the prevision of its coming importance. This exultation is natural and not improper. But we think a little more candor might be shown in recognizing the changes of opinion which are taking place among the reformers themselves, as well as among the public generally. Ten years ago, Civil Service Reform was treated merely as a matter of controlling the appointments to office and regulating the conduct of appointees in the matter of political activity. Now and then, a word was dropped which seemed to show that some few representatives of the movement saw farther than this and had an eye on the removals. But the war-cry of the party was "Appointment by Competitive Examinations!" and this, with the prohibition of political assessments, was thought a sufficient cure for the evils of the existing system.

This is not strange, for throughout the earlier stages of the movement it was dominated by English example. That example was held up to our admiration without any proper sense of the difference between the two countries. In the United Kingdom, it was the grievance of the middle class that although they had had control of the country's political destinies since 1832 their children were excluded from the public service as a career. Appointments went by favor and influence, and the younger sons of aristocrats got all the best places, while even the second-best could be secured only by a process of toadyism and wire-pulling which has been caricatured in "Little DORRIT." This

grievance the method of competitive examination was intended to remove, and it did remove it. The English *paterfamilias* can hire a good "coach" to get his boy ready to compete for a clerkship on equal terms with every boy in the three kingdoms, though with the result that the Scotch and the Irish carry off the lion's share of these prizes.

As regards removals from office, the British system suffered under an evil the reverse of ours. As the young man got his place as a provision for life, and was kept in by all the influence which effected his appointment, removal was as much too difficult in England as it is too easy in America. The rule, "*ad vitam aut culpam*," was interpreted much too liberally, and the departments were encrusted with "barnacles" who had neither capacity, diligence, nor any other merit, to commend them to the public.

A British precedent is apt to be misleading in America, and this one proved exceedingly so. Instead of looking back upon our own history to see the steps which led to political decay and which must be retraced, our reformers looked first abroad and thought they had discovered an easy, cheap and mechanical method of removing the gross and crying evils of our own system. In fact, a great deal was needed first to bring our own civil service up to the level of the British before its reform; and there is no better test of statesmanship than the ability to see which is the first step and which the second.

The historical study to which our reformers seem to have been giving their attention since 1876, has brought them to that second step which should have been the first. After securing the enactment as law of all the points in their earlier programme, they are still unsatisfied and call for the repeal of the law of 1822, which fixes four years as the term of office in all the departments, except the Internal Revenue. To this point Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS directed himself in his address at the annual meeting of the League at Newport; to this is addressed a pamphlet recently published under the League's auspices, which we regard as the most important of its publications. We need not tell the readers of THE AMERICAN how much this new departure gratifies us. In fact, we begin to feel that Civil Service Reform in America is to mean something substantial, and that the evils of our political methods are to be grappled with in good earnest. So far as Mr. CURTIS and some of his friends go, we are heartily with them; and we have something of Cardinal NEWMAN's liking for getting people to go a mile in the right direction, even when they are illogical enough to refuse to "go twain." We say, "as far as they go," for it seems to us that these gentlemen fall miserably short of what is needed. They propose that every office-holder under the Government shall continue in office until he is "removed," and they talk a good deal about "removal for cause only;" but they do not propose to enact this restriction as a part of the law, or to give the office-holder any security against the most arbitrary exercise of the power to remove. Indeed, Mr. CURTIS declares for the League that it is committed against "removal by trial at law," and that he and his friends prefer the risk of injustice and wrong to individuals, to the danger of maintaining incompetent and insubordinate officials in subordinate positions. They think the danger of injustice is minimized through the establishment of appointment upon competitive examination, rather than personal selection,—that the motive to the wrong-doing has been taken away.

We cannot accept this proposal as a finality, because we see in it no real security of tenure. We do not believe that appointment upon examination removes the motive to political removals. We appeal to experience. Under Mr. SHERMAN's Secretaryship, the appointments to the New York custom-house were made by examination only. Yet during the struggle for the Republican nomination in the first half of the year 1880 officials were removed from their desks because they favored Mr. GRANT's candidacy, rather than Mr. SHERMAN's. The *Times* of New York gave the names and facts at the time. The masterful politician who stood at the head of the Treasury found it to his advantage to make an example of Republicans who would not work for him, even though he had no security that the vacancy thus created would be filled by a SHERMAN Republican or by a Republican at all. He did it as the English shot BYNG,—"*pour encourager les autres*." And what Mr. SHERMAN thought it worth while to do his successors in the arts of political management may find it useful to copy. It is well known that a

political decapitation is intended to have a far-reaching effect. The immediate victim is not the only one aimed at. And in the atmosphere of a great Government department one such blow reverberates through bureau after bureau.

It is of no use for Mr. CURTIS to insist that the heads of departments and of bureaux will not need to be watched under his reformed system, as at present, and that they will care chiefly or altogether for the business success of their department or bureau. The ambition to climb to higher place will not be exterminated by reforms; the temptation to use subordinates as stepping-stones will be as powerful a hundred years hence as to-day. And until the American people protect these subordinates by law from this sort of outrage they will be forced to render these worse than menial services to their superiors in office. The Civil Service Reform League, we regret to say, refuses even to entertain a proposal for their protection. We say this with high appreciation of their new proposal that civil service commissions shall run indefinitely, and not for four years. It is a gain to force an actual removal, instead of a failure to reappoint. But until the power of removal from all but confidential or staff positions is restricted by law the real solution is not reached.

In his address Mr. CURTIS did not discuss the relations of the civil service as he would have it reformed to a great change of Administration from one party to another. Suppose the Democrats to win in 1884, and that they find the PENDLETON Law too strongly entrenched in public favor to be assailed. Still they would have much to gain by a wholesale removal of Republicans from positions covered by that bill, and they would make those removals as fast as possible. But the PENDLETON Bill, if it had given fixity of tenure, might have done so, not only in the great offices, but throughout the whole country, and in so doing would have saved the country from the loss of a great mass of experience and tried probity upon such a change as we suggest. One immediate consequence of such a rule of service would be the abatement of party passion and the disbandment of a considerable part of the great army of mercenaries who encumber and degrade both our political parties. Everything that diminishes what our parties have to give must tend to their elevation and purification from trading politicians.

But Mr. CURTIS objects to "removal by trial at law." So intelligent a man should not have condescended to "phrase-making," however clever the phrase. What is there in a trial at law that deters people from doing a duty not possible without it? There is, first of all, the expense; there is, secondly, the law's delays, through the unavoidable abuse of legal forms; lastly, there is a disagreeable publicity. Does anyone suppose that these drawbacks need accompany the creation of a special tribunal to which an outraged subordinate might be allowed to appeal? Nor would his reinstatement by that tribunal upon his appeal make his relations to his superior less deferential. In our great business corporations, such reinstatements are not unknown, and their effect in general is to make the subordinate "walk softly," rather than show any insolence to a superior who has given evidence that he is not to be trifled with. And, after all, this subordinate is an American citizen, who can be deprived of nothing except his livelihood and his good name without legal redress.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IT must be noted that there is a decided manifestation of temperance feeling and activity in the South. The Georgia Legislature is considering an act providing for the taking of a "local option" vote where a certain portion of voters demand it, and in this substantially follows the example of Maryland, whose legislation of a similar character is now about ten years old, its operation being that about half the counties—chiefly those on the "Eastern Shore," east of Chesapeake Bay,—have forbidden by the local vote any granting of licenses for liquor-selling. Senator VEST of Missouri has recently been talking in Chicago on the general subject of temperance in the South, and is quoted as saying that the Missouri "high-license" law works well, and that the feeling in favor of temperance has grown at a remarkable rate since the war, notably in Arkansas, Texas and the Carolinas. Southerners do not like prohibition, he tells us; they have a "deep-seated and almost constitutional" objection to a general law of the sort, but take kindly either to high license or local option, their preference for the latter over prohibition being probably that the decisive settlement

is left to the democratic court of the local vote. Mr. VEST is also reported as saying:

"There is a strong temperance sentiment in all the strongly Democratic counties in the State. Take Clay County, for instance, which gives a Democratic majority in any State election. There isn't a saloon in that county, and there has not been for eight years. Take Saline County, with twenty-five hundred Democratic majority. It has refused all saloon-keepers licenses, and there has not been a saloon there for years. In Clinton County, which gives fifteen hundred Democratic majority, no saloons are permitted to exist. So in all the large Democratic counties in Missouri the temperance feeling is very strong. It is so in all Southern communities to a much greater extent than is imagined up here in the North."

It has not been usual, certainly, to associate temperance and Democracy; but it is fair as well as judicious to note changes in the social and political aspects of the country, and it can hardly be questioned that there are now very notable evidences of a reaction among the Southern people against the universal liquor-using habits of the past.

THE annual report of the librarian of the Chicago Public Library, Mr. W. F. POOLE, gives some interesting details of his attempt to unite in a practical manner the work of the Library with that of the public schools. After consultation with some of the principals of the schools, a plan was devised, in brief this: "An appointment is made with a teacher to bring his class to the Library on a Saturday morning at ten o'clock. A subject for the day is selected, usually one from which the class had been studying from text-books. The standard books and illustrated works in the Library on that subject are laid out on the table in the directors' room, the teacher supervising the selection and preparing himself to speak upon it, and especially with reference to the books before him, indicating such as are of the best authority and describing the best method of using them. . . . Hints and suggestions are given by the librarian to the class how they can best acquire the habit of investigating subjects for themselves, the subject of the day being then taken up and followed out in illustration of the suggested method. The teacher then makes his address, after which the pupils remain and examine the books, etc."

That this appears to be a practical and practicable plan of bringing the advanced scholars of the public schools into contact with and an intelligent comprehension of the public libraries, will hardly be questioned; and it may be that Mr. POOLE has solved completely the vexed problem of how to get classes of students within reach of the materials for research, comparison and verification that lie in the great libraries. One result, at least, as appears at Chicago, is the development among the pupils of an understanding of how to use the library and a greatly increased desire to do so.

A RATHER CURIOUS and amusing story comes from Kentucky, disclosing the limits to which party ideas are apt to run under the stimulus of large majorities. It seems that last week, or even earlier, an official order was issued at the capital, Frankfort, signed by the Governor and Adjutant-General, summoning the State Guard to assemble there on September 4th, to attend "the inauguration of Governor-elect KNOTT." As the election only took place on Tuesday of the present week, previous to which time Mr. KNOTT was a candidate for election, and nothing more, the partisan assumption indulged in by the State authorities must be regarded as rather violent. There is altogether too much of this sort of thing in certain States.

MR. SAWARD'S annual, "The Coal Trade," estimates the output of coal for the United States in 1882 at 86,862,614 tons, of which 51,120,096 tons were mined in Pennsylvania (twenty-two millions being bituminous and the remainder anthracite). The production of Ohio is next largest, 9,450,000 tons; and Illinois stands third, with nine millions. The total of the country is an increase of ten and a half millions of tons over 1881, when the output was estimated at 76,221,934 tons.

In comparison with these figures, no other country makes a very great showing, except Germany and Great Britain. The latter's output of coal in 1881 (the figures for 1882 had not yet been issued when Mr. SAWARD made up his tables,) was 154,184,300 tons, and that of Germany 61,540,475 tons. Great Britain's export of coal in 1881 was about twenty millions of tons. France in 1881 produced about twenty millions of tons and imported nine millions from Great Britain, Belgium and Germany.

It is an announcement of no ordinary character that the Northern Pacific Railroad is now so nearly completed that the day when the rails from the East and those from the West will be joined has been definitely named. The announcement is that the connections will be made, about sixty miles westward from Helena, Montana, on the 27th inst., though the formal celebration of the event will be delayed until September 8th.

In an article with the caption, "Democracy and Monopolies," the *Pall Mall Gazette* discusses the manifestations of displeasure in England, France and the United States with such evidences as the great railway corporations present of an inclination to monopoly and aggran-

dizement. M. MADIER DE MONTJAU in the French Assembly has delivered a strong philippic against a recent arrangement concluded by the Government with the railways, in which he insisted that they were "the most dangerous enemy of public liberty and public peace." M. MONTJAU, however, is a Radical,—an Extremist,—and we may add more or less salt to his expressions; but the *Gazette* itself makes these suggestions:

"But the principle after which he and his party are somewhat confusedly groping is one which, already recognized in some cases,—our own gas and water companies, for instance,—is destined to be still further extended. It is the principle of applying all profits, after the payment of a certain moderate interest upon capital, to reducing the expense to the public of the services which the monopolists are empowered to render. The companies are to be entitled to fair remuneration for their services, but no more. Whether, if this principle is accepted, it would not be better for the State to take the business entirely into its own hands, may be an open question. But that the choice will ultimately lie between one of these two courses seems increasingly probable. The process may be a slow and a difficult one, for there is no civilized country in which the classes interested in the maintenance of high profits have not a powerful influence in the Legislature. But there is no fear that in any country where the political influence of these classes is not absolutely predominant, where the Constitution is not really plutocratic, the end may not be peaceably attained."

DR. HAMMOND'S IDEAS OF WOMAN.

WRITERS on the tariff question, the temperance question and the woman question often seem to think that anything is good enough to say about them, provided it is on the right side; but it is to be hoped that the time is approaching when no journal addressed to intelligent readers will be found willing to publish ten pages of such weak, inconsequential and threadbare talk as constitutes the bulk of Dr. William A. Hammond's article on "Woman in Politics," in the *North American Review* for August.

There is almost nothing in the article that demands reply from an advocate of the "rights of woman." The first two pages contain a flippant and incorrect, though more or less clever, account of the rise and progress of the movement in behalf of woman; the next three give with comments a number of facts concerning the size, shape, convolutions, etc., of the brain in the two sexes, which may be freely admitted by anyone who does not assert precise identity or precise equality between the mind of man and that of woman; and the remaining half of the article is little more than a series of bald, unsupported general statements, with no indication of the evidence upon which they rest, no illustrative examples, and little logical coherence.

The following is a specimen (the italics are ours): "But there is a peculiar neurotic condition, called the hysterical, which is engrafted on the organization of woman. . . . It is the result of the advanced development of the emotional part of her nervous system, and has existed, at least since the earliest historical period with women of all nations, and of all varieties of physical and mental traits."

It would be most interesting and instructive to be made acquainted with the vast storehouse of recorded physiological and psychological experience, extending back to the dawn of history, and covering all climes and races, and all the ranks of society, upon which Dr. Hammond must have based his statement. Perhaps, however, Dr. Hammond would say that it is not based upon records, but is an inference from what we know of the present constitution of woman; but in that case the sentence is a mere piece of bombast, designed to impose upon the unthinking; and, besides, why in that case speak of the earliest historical period at all?

Again: "It is owing to this difficulty of being exact that the female mind experiences overwhelming obstacles in the study of mathematics. It is not a matter for surprise that the school girl . . . suffers with headache and other symptoms of disordered cerebral action, when she ventures into the domain of spherical trigonometry and differential calculus."

This statement, like all the others in the article (except those referring to the brain), is made without any reference whatever to the concrete facts upon which it is based; and we imagine that Dr. Hammond would find it hard to show by known facts that the difficulties of mathematics are any more overwhelming to girls than to boys; while on the contrary the recent reports of some of the best mathematical instructors in this country—those at Harvard Annex and other institutions,—point very strongly to the falsity of such a supposition. And if Dr. Hammond thinks that the fact that Mrs. Sumner did not attain the eminence of an original discoverer in mathematics marks the unfitness of women for excellence in this field, it might be well to remind him that up to ten years ago America had produced only one man who could claim that distinction. Perhaps the reason is the same in the two cases, for few men in America have occupied themselves with the higher departments of mathematics; but surely far fewer women the world over have done so.

Nor does Dr. Hammond seem to be struck with the inconsistency of arguing from the failure of women to become great mathematicians a special disqualification for mathematics, after summing up the intellectual achievements of women in all fields since the beginning of the world, in this sentence: "There have been two or three second-rate female

painters, and perhaps one first-rate female novelist; and when that is said all is said." The conscientious accuracy displayed in the "perhaps" would have been more appropriate in some other portions of Dr. Hammond's article; and he might have reflected that his unqualified admission of George Eliot into the ranks of first-rate novelists would have done little or no harm, while it would have tended to diminish the impression, which the whole article produces, that the "judicial mind" is almost as little present in its author as in woman, in whom he informs us it is "entirely wanting."

The profundity and clearness of Dr. Hammond's thought are illustrated in the concluding passage, which begins by saying that "the conferring of the franchise upon woman ought in common justice to carry with it the right to hold any office for which she might have the privilege of voting," and proceeds to speak of the disastrous consequences which would follow her holding certain offices. By what process of reasoning Dr. Hammond arrives at this remarkable conclusion about common justice, will probably forever remain a secret. We can understand a person when he argues that the right to vote would carry with it, as an inevitable and speedy consequence, the right to hold office; but how the one follows from the other "in common justice" is altogether a mystery.

There are reasonable and weighty objections that may be urged against the granting of political "rights" to women, some of general application, some applying to particular times and countries. But the day is past when thinking men will accept in lieu of argument vague, baseless statements—baseless in default of experience,—of woman's inability to do this and that; and equally vague and still more baseless statements of the absurd and dreadful things she would do, if she were given the chance. Those who are so easily and so thoroughly frightened by the mere mention of woman judges showing partiality to their lovers, might profitably pause to ask themselves, on the one hand, how often it would happen that a woman would have this sort of double suitor, and, on the other, how much the "judicial mind" of the sterner sex avails them when their interests or passions are concerned. If, on the whole, we now get a fair amount of justice, it is not because our judges and legislators are males, but because they are usually, unless corrupt, not personally interested in the decision of the matters submitted to them. As soon as this condition is violated, of how much avail is the sense of abstract justice in which men claim so great a superiority? Let the record of every investigation involving politics, whether it concern the election of the President of the Republic or the management of a State almshouse, give the humiliating answer. The "judicial mind" of man has invariably shown a capacity for "dividing on party lines" which is hard to account for on any known principles of reasoning, and which it would be difficult for woman, with all her intuitiveness and illogicality, to surpass. FABIAN FRANKLIN.

SPELLING REFORM PROGRESS.

THERE is a growing sentiment among many classes of people of the desirability of such a revision of English spelling as will cause the written language to represent—in some measure, at least,—the spoken. The movement, which in a definite shape is not more than eight years old, was at first confined only to those who from a strictly scientific standpoint advocated numerous and in some instances laughable changes. But it has since greatly widened, and the several classes of reformers, all with a different end and desiring different means for its attainment, have submitted their plans to the philologists, who always have an eye on etymology; while the philologists, through their organizations, the American and English philological associations, command wider attention than any one class of reformers who have tried their hand at this important business.

In 1875, a committee, among whom were Professors Whitney and Lounsbury of Yale, Haldeman of Pennsylvania, Child of Harvard, and March of Lafayette, was appointed to consider the subject of English spelling reform. At the same time, English philologists, among whom were Max Müller, Sayce, Skeat, Murray, Sweet and Morris, took the matter under consideration and the two committees were in continual correspondence on the subject. The general rule laid down by the American committee was that all letters useless in pronunciation should be dropped, provided that etymological considerations did not interfere. This proviso the English committee for some time declined to accept, but this year the radical English view gave away to the more conservative American and the two associations now stand together.

In the same year in which this committee was appointed, a spelling-reform association was formed. It then, and has frequently since, disclaimed all connection with the St. Louis zealots, proclaiming that it has no official organ, but was merely formed to carry into practical effect whatever the two philological associations should jointly recommend. The association proceeded in a very methodical manner to introduce the revised spelling. During the first year, all its work was in the direction of exciting hostility to the old spelling. Newspaper articles, learned articles, pamphlets and lectures all tended to throw discredit on the accepted orthography. Then the mere statements of the philological associations were circulated in order to show on what

lines the proposed reform would proceed. After that, opinions were solicited from men of recognized ability in all walks of life. Gladstone and Sumner expressed their sympathy and approbation; Alexander H. Stephens was ready to adopt the new spelling whenever the changes were definitely decided on. Later, President Barnard of Columbia, Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, B. Ewer and R. Heber Newton offered their assistance. David Dudley Field and Dr. Joseph W. Howe aided in the formation of an association in New York. One has also been formed in Canada during the past year. Editors of newspapers have been approached and have introduced some few changes, and compilers of dictionaries have promised to introduce revised spelling in future editions. The German and Arabic spelling reforms, which have already become current to a considerable extent, have encouraged as well as given valuable hints to the English reformers.

One of the chief grounds of attack has been the fact that the two representative philological associations have not been in agreement; but the following set of rules determined on by the American committee have been endorsed in every particular by the English association:

1. *e*. Drop silent *e* when phonetically useless, as in live, vineyard, believe, bronze, single, engine, granite, eaten, rained, etc.
2. *ea*. Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of *e*, as in feather, leather, jealous, etc. Drop *e* from *ea* having the sound of *a*, as in heart and hearken.
3. *eau*. For beauty, use the old beauty.
4. *eo*. Drop *o* from *eo* having the sound of *e*, as in jeopardy, leopard. For yeoman, write yoman.
5. *i*. Drop *i* of parliament.
6. *o*. For *o* having the sound of *u* in but, write *u* in above (abuv), dozen, some (sum), tongue (tung), and the like. For women, restore wimen.
7. *ou*. Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u*, as in journal, nourish, trouble, rough (ruf), tough (tuf), and the like.
8. *u*. Drop silent *u* after *g* before *a*, and in native English words, as guarantee, guard, guess, guest, guild, guilt.
9. *ue*. Drop final *ue* in apologue, catalogue, demagogue, pedagogue, league, colleague, harangue, tongue (tung).
10. *y*. Spell rhyme, iime.
11. Double con-onants may be simplified. Final *d, b, g, n, r, t, f, l, z*, as elbb, add, egg, inn, purr, butt, bailiff, dull, buzz (not all, hall). Medial before another con-onant, as battle, ripple, written (writn). Initial unaccented prefixes and other unaccented syllables, as in abbreviate, accuse, affair, curvetting, traveller, etc.
12. *b*. Drop silent *b* in bomb, crumb, debt, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, numb, plumb, subtle, succumb, thumb.
13. *c*. Change *c* back to *s* in cinder, fierce, hence, once, pence, scarce, since, source, thence, tierce, whence.
14. *ch*. Drop the *h* of the *ch* in chamomile, choler, cholera, melancholy, school, stomach. Change to *k* in ache (ake), anchor (anker).
15. *d*. Change *d* and *ed* final to *t* when so pronounced, as in crossed (crost), looked (lookt), etc.; unless the *e* affects the preceding sound, as in chafed, chanced.
16. *g*. Drop *e* in feign, foreign, sovereign.
17. *gh*. Drop *h* in aghast, burgh, ghost. Drop *gh* in haughty, though (tho), through (thru). Change *gh* to *f* where it has that sound, as in cough, enough, laughter, tough, etc.
18. *l*. Drop *l* in could.
19. *p*. Drop *p* in receipt.
20. *s*. Drop *s* in aisle, demesne, island. Change *s* to *z* in distinctive words, as in abuse (verb), house (verb), rise (verb).
21. *sc*. Drop *c* in scent, scythe (sithe).
22. *tch*. Drop *t*, as in catch, pitch, witch, etc.
23. *w*. Drop *w* in whole.
24. *ph*. Write *f* for *ph*, as in philosophy, sphere.

A glance at these rules will serve in a measure to destroy some of the objections to the reform. Why should "rhyme" be thus spelled? In all probability, some schoolmaster who knew more Greek than English transformed the older "rime" to "rhyme," under the impression that it has some connection with "rhythm." One could discover the Greek "*logos*" more quickly in "catalog" than if the "ue" were added. "Tung" cannot fail to be recognized as some connection of the German "*zung*;" while "philosophy" with an "f" would bring us much nearer to the original Greek.

But whether we favor the reform or not—and there are many reasons why so revolutionary a proceeding should be distasteful to the conservative mind,—we must look the matter squarely in the face. It is favored by almost every English and American philologist of any note, is steadily progressing in popular regard, and will in all human probability decidedly alter our spelling before many years have passed. We can at least solace ourselves with the thought that should the new orthography be accepted it will be no greater change than is our own from that of Chaucer.

CYRUS ADLER.

SAO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

ON the extreme southern coast of Brazil, in latitude 32° S., longitude 52° W., and close to the frontier of the republic of Uruguay, lies the little town of Rio Grande do Sul. It is built on a sand-bank running out into the *Lagôa dos Patos*, or "Lake of the Wild Ducks;" it has water on three sides of it, and on the land side it is protected from frontier raids by a long wall or rampart, which also divides it from the level *pampas* stretching without a break for league after league right across Uruguay and the Argentine Republic.

In this little town lived, when the writer knew it twelve years ago,

some two thousand human beings, about a third of them negroes. The rest of them were Brazilians, with a sprinkling of Europeans, chiefly Germans. The business of the place consisted in the export of hides, horns, bones and tallow, with which the foreign houses combined the import of dry goods and hardware. It was in those days about as quiet a place as one could find on earth, a veritable "haunt of ancient peace." Its only connection with the outside world was the fortnightly steamer from Rio de Janeiro, the capital, about a thousand miles away. The small sailing vessels, which lay for weeks loading at the little quay, and the jerked-beef boats which beat slowly up and down the coast to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, could hardly be said to bring much news or life with them.

A strange stillness always pervaded the place. Built as it was on a sand-bank and with sand-hills stretching for a league or more back of it, sand was everywhere, and lay deep in the streets, which were for the most part unpaved, deadening the sound of footfall or horse-hoof. The negroes, who did most of the out-door work, went barefoot; and the white men went out but little during the heat of the day. The occasional crowing of cocks and barking of dogs, the song or shout of the sailor, and the rollicking laughter of the irrepressible "nigger," were the only sounds that broke a silence which would otherwise have been like that of the grave. The clerk in store, or bank, or shipping house, had an easy time of it between steamer days. He could sit at his desk in one of the offices on the quay, gazing out through the wide, ever-open doors on to the broad bosom of the lake, where flocks of black-necked swans and a fisherman or two generally had it all to themselves, and dream of home or think of nothing at all by the hour together. At midday he would recruit exhausted nature with bottled beer and crackers at the nearest *venda* or grocery store; at 3 P. M. he and his employer would shut up the office or store altogether until 5, filling up the interval with dinner and a subsequent *siesta*; at 5 o'clock the office was opened again and someone was supposed to be there until 6, at which hour business was over for the day; many of the clerks and employers, however, put in this last hour out horse back riding amongst the sand hills, the only place where the amusement was possible. At between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M., the Brazilian damsel, who had spent the day indoors, in the very looziest of *d. shabille*, would don her war paint and sally out, accompanied by her mother, or some other elderly female relative, to walk on the *plaza* or public square. Thither, too, would betake themselves, of course, all the youth of the place, and for an hour or so all walked solemnly round and round on the flagged paths under the trees, on two evenings a week, to the music of a very tolerable band. The youths always walked in an opposite direction to the maidens, for greater facility in looking at one another. The Brazilian girl has, as a rule, remarkably fine eyes, and the amount and variety of expression she can throw into them upon occasion must be seen to be believed. Most of the serious love-making was commenced on these evening walks and brought to a head at the pretty frequent balls which took place all the year round, and not a few foreigners were among the victims to this practice, helped thereto doubtless by the fullness of bread and abundance of idleness which characterized their daily lives.

The chief recreations of both native and foreigner were riding, boating, billiard-playing and drinking. To this last pastime, in particular, a tolerable number of the foreigners devoted themselves with great earnestness all the year round.

On Sundays, there being no Protestant place of worship, the foreigner considered himself at liberty to follow any of the several modes of passing the day which the place afforded. He might ride a couple of leagues out of town, to a certain oasis in the desert of grass on the lake shore, known as "Estrella," where he could lie all day under the trees and smoke, and imbibe cunningly concocted *sangarees*, until it was time to ride slowly home again; or he might take a boat and go to the same place by water, passing the day in a similar fashion; or if there was a horse-race out on the *campo*, as the Brazilians call their prairies, he could attend that; or if there was *carne con cuero* going on anywhere he could contrive to be present in due season. *Carne con cuero* (which, being interpreted, means "beef with the hide on") was the name of a favorite Sunday diversion of the Rio Grandese. A party would be got up, consisting of natives, or foreigners, or more often a mixture of both, to "kill a cow" on a certain Sunday. Word would be sent by one of the party to some ranchman of his acquaintance, informing him of their intention and of the day fixed upon, and early on the morning of this day all would start out together on horseback for the rancho, which was generally several leagues out of town. The keen air of the *pampas* is a great appetizer, and long before the goal was reached hungry looks would be cast toward the distant clump of trees on the horizon which was known to conceal the rancho and the doomed cow. As soon as the party were descried from the rancho, the cow would be killed, and the carcass cut up *without removing the hide*, and a large fire would be kindled. Directly on their arrival, large pieces of the still warm flesh would be skewered on pointed sticks and stuck round close to the blaze to roast. Awaiting the arrival of the party there would generally be gathered a small crowd, consisting principally of *gauchos* or cow-boys, and perhaps a stray ranchman

or two. The *gaúcho* can smell a cow-killing as far off as a carrion crow, and where *carne con cuero* is there are the *gaúchos* gathered together, in more or less force.

When the meat is pronounced ready by the knowing ones, all sit in a circle on the grass, everybody present being generally invited to join in. Within the circle are set saucers containing hot peppers floating in vinegar; also plates filled with *farinha*, or flour made of manioc root, the universal substitute for bread throughout Brazil. Pieces of the roasted meat are then brought, and the sticks supporting them stuck in the ground within the circle, and every man produces a large sheath knife, and slices off from the meat a long strip. This he dips in the pepper dish, gives it a twist in the *farinha* plate, and holding one end between his teeth, in true *gaúcho* fashion, slices off therefrom as much as he can conveniently masticate, and proceeds to chew thereon with a solemnly ecstatic expression of countenance. And truly it is good, and a thing to be remembered with joy in after days is the *carne* so eaten, whether due to the fact of its having been roasted in the *cuero*, or to the appetite induced by the preliminary ride across the prairies, who shall say? After every man has eaten and is full, the bottle of *caxasa* or white rum is passed round, and jokes are made, and stories told, and songs sung, until the lengthening shadows warn the party that it is time to go, and they mount and ride home across the darkening prairies to late dinner, table-cloths, and comparative civilization.

Rio Grande used to be a great place for religious processions. One of the most noteworthy of these took place on the day sacred to *Nossa Senhora da Conceição*, or "Our Lady of the Conception." In this procession every girl who ever expected to become a mother (and apparently they all did,) took part. Little toddlers of five or six; budding girls of twelve; blushing damsels of sweet seventeen; stately maids well on in their twenties; and maturer virgins of all sorts of uncertain ages; fat girls, thin girls, long girls, short girls; all the girls in the town, in fact, who had the remotest claim to the title, were there, clad in white muslin with blue trimmings, and holding on to one of sundry apparently endless blue ribbons which linked them all together. In their midst was an image of "Our Lady," of that ilk, with which they promenaded all the principal streets of the town, winding up in the church. The sidewalks were crowded with the parents and other relatives, and the negro servants and the young male admirers of the marching damsels, whose sweet, serious faces, many of them really beautiful, were for the most part particularly pleasant to look upon.

Yet another noteworthy procession was there, which took place on the eve of St. Cecilia's day; or if it was not St. Cecilia it was somebody else. At any rate, it took place late at night and was composed of the members of some brotherhood in their gowns, a regiment of Brazilian soldiers, and the girl in the town who combined the fairest face and form with the most beautiful voice for singing. She was dressed in some soft, white, clinging material, with many jewels about it, which were lent her for the occasion, and she had a band of attendant damsels, also in white. The brotherhood all carried torches, and one of them bore a low flight of steps, some two or three feet in height. The procession paused at short intervals in its progress through the streets, the steps were set down, and the principal damsel, having mounted them, sang sundry verses of some psalm or litany; after which she descended, and the procession moved on to repeat the performance about a hundred yards further down the street. It was a most impressive sight: The tall white figure of the singer, with ecstatic upturned face and flowing dark hair; the red gowns of the brotherhood, and the bare bowed heads and flashing bayonets of the soldiery; all these seen by the fitful glare of the torches as they were blown about in the night breeze, amid a silence broken only by the piercing notes of the litany as it rose up into the starlit sky, made an impression, on some at least of the beholders, which time has not weakened, and which will probably never fade altogether from their memories.

The negroes, too, had their procession and their saint, as black as any of themselves. Neither was it "Hornie," as the profane might be only too ready to conjecture. They called him San Benedicto, and his costume, though gorgeous, was strictly ecclesiastical. In this procession every negro woman in the town took part, arrayed in white muslin, with bows and sashes of startling hues and dimensions. The most notable features of it, however, were a number of little negro boys, dressed to represent pages, and twelve strapping negro women, black as the ace of spades, dressed all in white, with white wreaths and bridal veils on their heads, their homely black features showing through these last with a distinctness and an effect which sorely tried the gravity of the on-looking white man endowed with any sense of the ridiculous. Just outside the town, among the sand-hills, was a small cemetery, where the heretic foreigner who had had the misfortune to die this far away from home and kindred slept his last sleep. Little was there to disturb him. The sea wind sang day-long requiems there, and at night the little brown prairie owls wailed mournfully over the graves, or crooned dirges as they sat a-row on the cemetery walls. Truly, if it came to sleeping, a man might find worse places than this quiet corner of a sleepy town in a slumberous land.

C. W. M. HILLIER.

WITH SUMMER WINDS.

O SUMMER WINDS! you seem to me
Benignly soft and sweet,
As if within the waves of air
Pure ocean pulses beat.

You bring rare rhythms to my brain,
Fair fancies to my heart,
The shapeless songs that only need
The crucible of art.

Augusta, Ga.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

PROTECTION AS A POLITICAL FACTOR IN THE SOUTH.

—, N. C., July 25th.

THAT the doctrine of Protection has constantly been finding greater favor among Southern men of both parties during recent years, is too well known to need pointing out. It was from Southern Democrats that the phrase, "a tariff for revenue only" received in 1880 the earliest and most emphatic criticism; more than one of the most influential Democrats in Congress from the Southern States are avowed Protectionists; more than one influential journal there preach what they choose to call incidental protection; and the Tariff Commission last year found indisputable evidence of a growing public sentiment in favor of protective duties on those articles that are grown or manufactured there. Besides the industrial effect that this change of sentiment is exerting and will exert, there is a purely political effect that is worthy of notice. Protection as a political factor promises, indeed, to do the Southern people a greater benefit than any other political doctrine has done during the lifetime of this generation; it promises to bury traditional politics. Politics in the South—let it be said with all kindness.—has been a grievous and disappointing thing to honest and intelligent men of all parties; at best its benefits have been only negative. There are communities where the substitution of Democratic for Republican officers has distinctly been an improvement, but the improvement has often been caused not by the ascendancy of better or different principles so much as by the substitution of competent for ignorant men. There are, on the other hand, flagrant examples, with which every body is familiar, of the most vicious results of traditional Democratic politics.

In either case, the great evil which the Southern States have suffered has been the absence from public life of energetic business men, and by the expression "business men" I mean men of strict habits and careful methods, whether or not they have ever engaged in trade or manufacturing. Every observer has been obliged to notice the inefficiency of many of the most able Southern men in recent Congresses when practical affairs were discussed. Last winter, for instance, during the debate on the tariff, the manufacturers were annoyed continually, not so much by the persistence of several prominent Southern men in opposing the readjustment of the tariff as by their ignorance of the practical effects which changes would have. They discussed purely practical problems from purely theoretical points of view. Of business they were ignorant. Of manufacturing they knew nothing. Its conditions of success and its limitations they could not understand. On the conduct of practical affairs in communities where there is strong commercial tension they could not be enlightened, because of their theories. They stumbled on simple questions of book-keeping and found mysteries everywhere. Theoretical studies of politics, theoretical studies of any important subject, indeed, are of prime importance; but legislation is the most practical of all practical things, and a knowledge of commercial details is now as essential a qualification for a statesman as for a manufacturer. The business of government requires the work of men acquainted with business facts and methods. But traditional and theoretical politics keeps in public life what may fairly be called traditional men. The debate on the tariff is only one of many instances where men of commanding ability have been at a great disadvantage by reason of a lack of practical knowledge. There is hardly a Southern State the local interests of which have not suffered from the same cause. When the Atlanta Cotton Exposition was organized, the Legislature of Georgia was asked to make an appropriation, more to give a sort of State sanction to the enterprise than for the actual benefits that the sum of money would give. The appropriation was refused, not because of parsimony or of a lack of desire on the part of the members of the Legislature to do all they could to build up the State, but because they did not perceive the benefit that such an enterprise would be to the State. In Georgia and in North Carolina to-day, in the same way, the turpentine-workers and the lumbermen are laying waste the forests with a rapidity that within a few years will almost exhaust the world's supply of yellow pine and its resinous products. Judicious legislation to restrain them would substitute economy for wastefulness and preserve these valuable natural products for the gradual enrichment of the people for many years. It is not a lack of zeal or of love for the State which prevents such action, but a lack of business knowledge and habits. The trial of ex-Treasurer Polk of Tennessee has shown that ordinary business methods, if they had been in fashion in the Treasurer's office, while they might not perhaps have made him an

honest man, would have caused his detection long before he misappropriated so large an amount of money.

A change from theoretical to practical politics (in the good meaning of this phrase,) is of greater importance to the well-being of the Southern States than the ascendancy of either political party without such a change. Not one of the so-called "wedges" that have been devised to split the "solid South" has hitherto made such a change necessary. In Virginia, for example, the victory of the Readjusters has not in every way been a victory of practical and strict business men over theoretical politicians. Traditional politicians, whether Democratic or Republican, are not the men which a section that is seeking to develop its resources needs in public life. What it needs is to put the management of public affairs into the hands of men who are capable of managing their own affairs well. Of what party they are, so far as the South is just now concerned, is a question of secondary importance, and undoubtedly it is now true that the most practical men in the South, the men who are doing most for the industrial upbuilding of those States, whether natives or immigrants from other States, the owners of cotton mills and furnaces, the builders of railroads and the founders of cities, are Protectionists. Precisely, then, as the issue between Free Trade and Protection becomes more definite and is made the leverage of greater political influence, will these practical men, even if they do not themselves become active participants in politics, give a practical turn to political thought. The race of traditional men will become less powerful as present problems become more prominent.

Without regard, therefore, to the industrial benefits of a protective tariff, the purely political benefits that the growing favor in which Protection is held will bring to the South are so great that honest and ambitious men there will welcome them; and if Protection shall ultimately place the management of public affairs in the hands of men trained to business habits even the Free Traders can afford to welcome such a political change. Protection, in short, seems to be the "wedge" for which the observers of Southern politics have been looking.

W. H. P.

LITERATURE.

THE "LIFE OF GEORGE SAND."

THOUGH so few years have elapsed since the death of the great writer who still continues to be best known by her assumed masculine title of George Sand, the present age is already so far removed from that of which she was one of the most brilliant exponents that we can consider her as impartially as if her works were the classics of a bygone era. The France of the earlier half of this century, the France of Victor Hugo, of Alfred de Musset, of Théophile Gautier, was far removed in spirit and in literary methods from that of to-day. Heine's fine satire and Balzac's realism were the only precursors of the present school. Enthusiasm, the ideal, war against conventions, new social theories, were the characteristics of the outburst of literary activity that marked the epoch in which Aurore Dudevant sprang into a sudden and brilliant notoriety as the novelist, George Sand. That outburst has now spent itself, and the movement then begun has been taken up by a new school, even while the old is still vividly remembered; so that the time is peculiarly fitted for a survey of the life and labors of a chief representative of the completed era, interesting for her personal characteristics and her remarkable career, for what she was as much as for what she did.

The "Life of George Sand" (By Bertha Thomas. Boston: Roberts Brothers,) which has just been added to the series of the "Lives of Famous Women" in course of publication by that house, is not an exhaustive one, the authentic materials necessary for a full account of the novelist's life being still incomplete, in spite of the recent publication of her correspondence, which, with her well-known "Histoire de Ma Vie," furnishes the chief source of information from which the present volume has been compiled. But if not entirely thorough it is at least clear, distinct and graphic, and will doubtless serve a good purpose in dispelling the mythic clouds which have obscured and distorted the true figure of one of the greatest of Frenchwomen, and help to show her to the world in her personality as she really was.

The curious story of the lineage of George Sand is the natural prelude to the story of her life. The laws of hereditary descent seem sufficient to account for the emotional errors of her career, for her protest against the world's legal views of marriage, her sins against the "conventions,"—which are, after all, solidified principles,—errors which are the feet of clay to the golden image of her lofty and generous nature. A more singular tangle of illegitimate descent than that by which Aurore Dupin claimed her affinity to "heroes and kings" can seldom, it is to be hoped, be matched elsewhere. Her great-grandfather was the famous Maurice, Marshal Saxe, illegitimate son of August II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. Her grandmother, the Marshal's daughter, was also illegitimate, and having married Count de Horn, "also of partly royal but irregular origin," again wedded, after his death, M. Dupin, the authoress's grandfather. Her father and mother followed the general rule of the family, though their connection was cemented by a regular marriage before the birth of Aurore. There

was little chance among these manifold "irregularities" that the child who was taught to glory in her descent from Maurice de Saxe would have any instinctive veneration for the "conventional" sanctities of marriage. To complete the dramatic round, the husband chosen for Aurore was also of irregular origin, though adopted by his otherwise childless father. He, too, seems to have held the marriage tie but loosely; for when, after eight years of loveless and uncongenial union, Mme. Dudevant determined to free herself from the matrimonial yoke he appears to have made no objection, except the passive one of retaining possession of her patrimony. He remained at Nohant, the estate left her by her grandmother; she repaired to Paris, where she shortly entered upon the brilliant literary career which she pursued with unremitting diligence and success for nearly half a century.

Upon one of the most painful passages of her subsequent life, the famous Italian journey with Alfred de Musset, her biographer touches as lightly and gently as is possible for a faithful narrator; on the other hand, there is an ambiguity of expression in treating of her relations with Chopin which would lead the reader to consider her tender and semi-maternal cares for the invalid genius of music in nearly the same light as her *liaison* with the eccentric poet. George Sand herself declared that her attachment to Chopin was an entirely Platonic one, and we know no authority more convincing than hers.

Upon the writings of George Sand, the world has already pronounced its verdict. The almost superstitious horror and aversion in which her writings were once held by many good people, and the enthusiastic partisanship which caused some of her admirers to declare good what was false and pernicious, as well as what was best and truest in her works, are on the one hand and the other now eliminated elements in the consideration of her romances. The books over which the fiercest war has been waged are not those by which her fame will be chiefly cherished. "Indiana," "Lelia" and "Valentine" are comparatively little known and less cared for by the present generation of readers; but "Consuelo," "La Petite Fadette," "Les Maîtres Sonneurs," and others of the best and ripest creations of her later years, have still popular as well as critical approval; and the general judgment of her aims in writing will coincide with that of the biographer under review: "From first to last, she appeared as a crusader against the evil, injustice and vice that darken the world. Her idea of virtue lay, not in the curbing of evil instincts, but in their conversion or modification by the evoking of good impulses, 'that guiding and intensifying of our emotions by a new ideal' which has been called the great work of Christianity."

M. C. P.

"WANDA."—The immorality of tone which obviously pervades the books of Mlle. de la Ramé consists chiefly in the fact that she leads her reader too far astray before he reaches the conclusive defeat and punishment of wrong-doing. It is not that she allows vice to go unpunished or makes the vicious always her heroines and heroes, but that she paints sensuality in a coloring too seductive and seems to breathe upon it a silent approbation. But these characteristics of our author do not need insistence here, as her "tendencies" are notorious enough to save the reviewer the task of warning. Then, too, in "Wanda, Countess von Szalras," (By "Ouida." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.,) these tendencies are kept relatively in abeyance and manifest themselves but once or twice objectionably. This is the outline of the story:

Vassia Kazán, the natural son of a Russian prince by one of his own serfs, is supported by his father until the age of seventeen, when by the death of the prince he is left absolutely without means of existence. Embarking for Mexico and experiencing strange adventures, both by sea and after his arrival by land, our hero falls in with the old *Marquis de Sabran*, who not only saves his life, but takes so strong a fancy to him as to practically adopt him. After living thus eight years, Vassia is again left alone by the death of the *Marquis*, and by a fortunate combination of circumstances not necessary to relate is enabled to establish himself as the grandson of his deceased benefactor, returning as such to Paris, where by his remarkable learning and beauty he becomes one of fashion's favorites. It is not until sated with all the gayeties and dissipations of Europe that he meets by accident in her own forests Wanda, who besides being divinely fair possesses enormous estates and exercises on them a well-nigh feudal sway; in short, objectively, a sort of *regina deorum*. Her subjective nature is in keeping with her surroundings. Proud, serious, and indifferent to the allurements of the world, with a virtue almost sublimated in its purity, Wanda yet retains a true womanly susceptibility to those refinements of feeling and emotion that only a woman can experience. Fate continually throws together the two persons until the lapse of time changes the indifference of Wanda into deepest love, and not only allays the scruples of Vassia about marrying one whose wealth was so disproportionate to his own, but makes him forget that he is not the *Marquis de Sabran*,—that his life is one continuous lie. For several years, however, their married life is superlatively happy, when Prince Väsahely, a cousin of Wanda's, coming to visit them, recognizes Vassia as the illegitimate son of Zabaroff. Väsahely, being himself in love with Wanda, keeps the secret, knowing how terrible would be the disclosure to so proud a nature as hers.

Vassia himself tries again and again to confess all to his wife, but fails, and lives on with his own self-consciousness, now fearfully intensified by the knowledge "that one person lived who knew his secret." Finally, the guessing of the state of affairs by the dissolute *Countess Olga*, and her vicious use of the guess, force a confession to *Wanda*. This effects so great a revulsion in her feelings as to turn her love to contempt, and having sued in vain for forgiveness *Vassia*, leaving his wife, leads a life of complete seclusion in the neighboring mountains. Several years pass in this way, when his little son, hearing of his father's whereabouts, starts up the mountains to find him, but instead is found by *Vassia*, who saves his son from a huge bird and then carries him to a place of safety through a terrible storm; but in jumping a chasm he breaks his own back and dies in a few days. Before dying, he enjoys the forgiveness of *Wanda*, who lives on in "sleepless and eternal remorse." The dramatic interest of the plot, though at times it drags heavily, is well wrought up and the climax powerful. The extraordinary divination of the truth by *Countess Olga*, on which so much depends, is rather far-fetched, but not without artistic effect.

But the real strength of the book lies in its characterization. It possesses the now rare merit ("power" were not too strong a word,) of making us forget that *Wanda* and *Vassia* are mere figments of the author's creation; and so strong is their personality and so subtle their individuality as to reduce their creator into a mere historian. The great object of art in making us forget the artist is here strikingly attained. The influences of heredity and environment, too, are forcibly illustrated, accounting for the otherwise anachronistic *Wanda* and the strange combination of warring elements in *Vassia*. Not that either character is faultless from a literary point of view, as, for instance, the extraordinary abilities and fascination of the hero shock our sense of what *Bair* would call the "reasonable probability" and suggest the fairy-tale resort of having supernatural powers presiding at birth and endowing with all sorts of desirable qualities. It is much to be regretted that "Ouida's" talent has been dissipated in the trend of sensationalism, as this, her latest effort, clearly shows how much better things she was capable of doing.

C. DAVIS ENGLISH.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A WASHINGTON WINTER: A NOVEL. By Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren. Pp. 247. \$1.50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE AMERICAN PROTECTIONIST'S MANUAL. By Giles B. Stebbins. Second Edition. Pp. 192. Thorndike Nourse, Detroit.
- VIX. By George E. Waring, Jr. Pp. 33. \$0.10. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- SCOTTISH CHARACTERISTICS. By Paxton Hood. ("Standard Library" Series.) Pp. 230. \$0.25. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- CONGESTED PRICES. By M. L. Scudder, Jr. Pp. 50. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"CAPE COD FOLKS" has taken a new lease of life in paper covers. Four thousand copies of the new issue have been sold.—Lee & Shepard have just issued the concluding volumes—fourteenth and fifteenth,—of the works of Charles Sumner.—Cupples, Upham & Co. have just issued "The Story of Ida," by Frances, with a preface by John Ruskin, at whose request this interesting little sketch was given to the world.—Henry C. Lea's Son & Co. announce that they have arranged to become the American publishers of the series of fifteen manuals for medical students now preparing in England by well-known teachers and examiners.—The second volume of Topelius's "Surgeon's Stories," issued by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, has been very favorably received. It is entitled "Times of Battle and of Rest," and describes very graphically some of the incidents in the reign of Charles XII.

The *Académie Française* has awarded the *Prix Vitet* of sixty-two hundred francs to Émile Montégut, for his translation of Shakespeare.—By arrangement with the London firm of Bickers & Son, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish in this country an edition of two hundred and fifty copies of the large-paper issue of Swift's works, in nineteen volumes, octavo.—Mr. Gosse has prepared a volume of "Seventeenth Century Studies," in which he treats a typical person in each decade of the century. It will be published by J. R. Osgood & Co.—Messrs. Cassell & Co. have in preparation a series, to be entitled "Manuals for Students of Medicine," the initial volumes of which may be expected shortly. The series has been projected to meet the demand of medical students and practitioners for compact and authoritative manuals which embody the most recent discoveries, in a cheap and portable form.

A "Life of Mary Lamb," by Anne Gilchrist, will form the next volume of the "Famous Women" series of Roberts Brothers.—A "Bibliography of Bull-Fighting," by Louis Carmina, of Milan, has just been issued in Madrid.—A new book on the Fiji Islanders is promised by Sir Arthur Gordon, who has just returned from a visit to the Islands.

A paper on Cape Cod will be the opening article of the September *Century*. Those whose knowledge of the Cape is limited to its appearance on the map or by coasting around it, suggesting a barren strip of storm-swept sand, will learn from this article that Cape Cod is a land of green fields, groves, game, birds and romance, as well as of dunes and fish. The writer (whose signature, "F. Mitchell," conceals a writer of New England stories,) dwells with special interest on the honest peculiarities of the inhabitants.

The Turkish authorities intend putting a check upon seditious books, Armenian, Greek and Arabic, by requiring of applicants for license to publish, first, a diploma of graduation from a superior school, and then proof that the proposed work is not a plagiarism or piracy; finally, there is an examination of the work by the Minister of Public Instruction, who afterwards hands the aspirant over to the criminal authorities or permits him to publish, as he sees fit.

The July-August issue of the "Monthly Reference-Lists," prepared by Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library (F. Leypoldt, publisher, New York), is devoted to a list of "Editions of Shakespeare," and the bibliography of "Early Social Life in New England," and of "Madison's Administration." The first of these lists—the Shakespeare,—is interesting to book-collectors and book-lovers generally, and the others are of real value. We confess to the thought that the one on New England social life seems meagre, but perhaps it is not.

The annual compilation of coal statistics and information, "The Coal Trade," by Mr. Frederick E. Seward, of the *Coal Trade Journal*, has recently been issued for 1883. It has seventy-six pages of serviceable matter not elsewhere to be found in a collected form.

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., London, have in press a memoir of Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Roberts, by Mr. Charles Rathbone Low.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth began to write for Mr. Bonner when he first took charge of the *New York Ledger*, and she is still one of his contributors.—Mr. William Archer, the author of several popular books upon English drama and dramatists, has written a "Life of Henry Irving, Actor and Manager: A Critical Study."—Philip Smith's long-promised "Manual of Ecclesiastical History Down to the Reformation" is nearly ready. It fills two volumes, and belongs to Murray's series of "Student's Manuals."—De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston, have ready "The New Excelsior Dictionary of the English Language," a sixteen-mo containing in addition to nearly thirty-five thousand words and definitions a copious supplement of new words and meanings, and a large number of very valuable tables, lists, etc.

"Ouida" writes to the *London Times* on international copyright, and has these tart things to say of the publishing business in the United States: "It is of no use to talk of honest or honorable feeling to the American nation as regards English literature; they say with cynical frankness that so long as they can steal it for nothing it does not serve their purpose to pay for it. I for one never hope to see them abandon this position. When they do, their commercial morality will be purer than it is at present. The 'dime novel' suits their purses and their tastes, and European authors are sacrificed without any scruple, that America may be supplied with this ugly and ill-printed production of an 'advanced civilization.'"

The appearance of the anonymous novel, "The Bread-Winners," in the *Century*, has given rise to the following account of its alleged authorship in Cleveland. The manuscript of the story is said to have been found in the desk of the late Leonard Case, of that city, the bachelor millionaire and munificent founder of the Case School of Applied Science. He was a man of culture and of remarkable natural abilities, but his life was so clouded by ill health and by constitutional shyness that his talents were hardly appreciated by his few intimate friends. He wrote poems, sketches and tales for his own amusement, rarely publishing anything but an occasional mathematical paper in the transactions of the Smithsonian Institution. The manuscript of "The Bread-Winners" was found after his death, several years ago, but was only recently examined by his executors. It was prepared for the press, and submitted to Mr. Gilder, of the *Century*, who at once accepted it for publication. The personages are rather thinly veiled portraits of Mr. Case's friends, the hero being generally recognized as Colonel William H. Harris, whose house and grounds are described in the first chapter of the novel.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s issue of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly* reviews is a boon to the admirers of these famous periodicals. They are published by special arrangement with the English publishers from the original plates, and bear no comparison with the cheap American reprints. Both reviews for July are now out, and they are very substantial numbers. The principal (or at least the most readable,) articles in the *Edinburgh* are on "The Life of Don John of Austria," "The Ancient and Modern Stage," "The Rural Population of Italy," and "Pedigrees and Pedages." In the *Quarterly*, there are articles of especial interest on Dr. Swift and Lord Byron, on "The Progress of Medicine," "Modern Farming," and "The Study of English Literature." There is a singularly small proportion of politics in a quarter in which there is generally an overplus of that commodity. The *Edinburgh* has no political article, and the *Quarterly* has but two, on "The Indian Crisis" and "The Future of Parties."

An exasperating error in this department of THE AMERICAN last week made us speak of Mr. Lindsay Smith as the author of the article on "Carlyle" in Mr. Stoddard's new edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana*. The name intended, of course, was that of Mr. Lindsay Swift, who will be recognized as a competent authority on the subject.

The September *Century* will contain an interesting description of Professor Alexander Agassiz's Laboratory at Newport, written by Ernest Ingersoll. When the elder Agassiz died, his son and successor in the work met with many difficulties in attempting to continue the plan of the Summer School of Natural History at the Fenwick Island. The expense was so great that the school could not be profitable in any sense, and the oversight of so large a class involved a greater tax upon his time than Mr. Agassiz could afford. It was therefore closed, and a laboratory which should not attempt to carry out the widely educational ideas of the elder professor, but should simply be the most desirable work-shop for Mr. Agassiz and his trained assistants, was constructed on the Neck at Newport, where the warm waters of the Gulf Stream bring close to shore a profusion of species of marine animals and plant life. A description of the laboratory, with all its improved facilities for study, is what Mr. Ingersoll has furnished to the *Century*. A portrait of the younger Agassiz accompanies the paper.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce as "nearly ready": "How to Write English," by A. Arthur Reade; "Natural Philosophy," by Professor Isaac Sharpless and Professor G. M. Phillips, authors of "Astronomy," etc.; "Insanity in Its Medico-Legal Aspects," by Dr. T. R. Buckham; "Wisdom, Poetry and Pathos," selected from "Ouida's" works, by Rev. F. Sydney Morris; "Calumet of the Coteau, and Other Poetical Legends of the Border," by P. W. Norris; "The Book-Lover's Encheiridion," a volume of thoughts on the solace and companion-ship of books, by "Philobiblos;" and "A History of the Union League of Philadelphia." This last is Mr. George P. Lathrop's volume, the preparation of which was some time ago begun.

ART NOTES.

"THE MUSIC LESSON," by Sir F. Leighton, is to be reproduced in photogravure and issued by the English Fine-Art Society.—Celia Thaxter, who lives on the Isle of Shoals, is devoting her attention to painting marines in water color in an admirable manner.—At the request of the artist, John S. Sargent, Mr. Coolidge will send the famous picture of "El Jaleo" to the Cincinnati exhibition.—The honorary degree of "LL.D." has been conferred by Cambridge on Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A., and Mr. R. Stuart Poole, keeper of coins and medals at the British Museum.—At Rouen, the *Salle des Procureurs* and all the west front of the *Palais de Justice* have been entirely reconstructed. The works are just now completed, and thus the whole of the building is as good as new.

A new room has been set apart at the South Kensington Museum for the display of tapestries, vestments, embroideries, etc.—Mr. John Barr, president of the Society of British Artists, was recently elected a member of the Royal Water-Color Society. —M. Jundt is painting on a panel ten metres long the scene of the great Strasburg *fete* of 1848, which celebrated at the same time the Republic of February and the second centenary of the annexation of Alsace to France. It is for the room in the new *Hôtel de Ville* which is reserved for the souvenirs and glories of Alsace and Lorraine. —Bougereau's immense *Salon* picture, "Alma Parens," has been purchased by Mr. George R. Blanchard, of New York. —The second summer exhibition of the Cambrian Academy of Art will be opened at Rhyl on the 23d inst. —King Humbert will present to the Italian section of the Foreign Exposition a bust of himself.

Millais is painting a portrait of Henry Irving for the Garrick Club, London. —Fagel, the sculptor and a *Prix de Rome*, while at work recently on a statue at the Villa Medici, fell from the steps and broke his wrist. —Jacometti's statue of Pius IX. has been moved from the Belvedere Court at the Vatican to Santa Maria Maggiore. —M. Edmund Gerspach has been made director of the newly-created French National Mosaic Studio. —Mr. Armistead is engaged on the memorial bust of Archbishop Tait which is to be erected in Westminster Abbey, as well as on an important effigy for the same Valhalla. —Mr. M. G. Flameng will shortly complete his etching of Mr. Collier's portrait of Professor Huxley, now in the Royal Academy.

Ezekiel, the American sculptor in Rome, has a studio in one corner of the ruined Baths of Diocletian. —Another of Elbridge Kingsley's engravings, made on the wood without previous drawing, will be shown in the September *Century*. It accompanies a paper, by John Burroughs, on birds. —Mr. Ernest Radford, who contributes to the London *Academy* an eulogistic review of Mr. Linton's "History of American Wood-Engraving," takes occasion to deride the so-called "new school" of American engraving.

A number of finely-illustrated books may be expected soon. Messrs. Porter & Coates announce an illustrated edition of Mrs. Norton's poem, "Bingen on the Rhine." The designs are supplied by Mr. F. B. Schell, Mr. Alfred Fredericks, Mr. E. P. Garrett, and other popular illustrators. —Lady Eastlake has written a volume, entitled "Five Great Painters," in which are given studies of Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Titian, Raphael, and Albert Dürer. Messrs. Longmans are shortly to publish the book.

There is now no living member of the group pictured by Carpenter's celebrated painting of "Signing the Proclamation." Montgomery Blair was the eighth and last. —Mr. A. J. Conant has successfully completed a colossal portrait group of the Garrison family, which adorns the Commodore's mansion, and he is now engaged upon two reduced replicas for other of the Garrisons. —Photographs in colors have been successfully made on porcelain in Japan, with a perfect perspective. It is an important step in the progress of Japanese art. The porcelain manufacturer studied photography in Paris. —Mr. J. S. Hodson, F.R.L.S., has in press "An Historical and Practical Guide to Art Illustration in Connection with Illustrated Books, Periodicals, Etc." The work will be illustrated with specimens of the various methods of mechanical, chemical and photographic engraving.

The statue of Baron de Kalb which is to be modelled by Mr. Ephraim Keyser, the sculptor, and which will be placed at Annapolis, Md., will be a bronze figure of heroic size, eight and a half feet in height. The granite pedestal will be thirteen feet high, and will bear two *basso-reliefs*, one showing the coat of arms of Maryland and the other that of Delaware. The face and figure were studied from all the authentic pictures and sketches of the Baron. The figure will portray him clothed in the uniform of a major general of the Continental Army, the pose expressing the call of a commander to the conflict.

SCIENCE.

ORIGIN OF THE CETACEA.—The question, viewed from an evolutionary standpoint, as to the probable origin or derivation of the whales, dolphins and porpoises, has long been, and may still be said to be, an enigma with naturalists. The Cetacea constitute in their entirety the most isolated of all the various mammalian groups, and exhibit in their relationships scarcely more affinity with any particular one of the various groups surrounding them than with any other. In no other group, furthermore, do we meet with so many examples of the persistence of rudimentary or apparently useless organs, or of such structures whose presence it would be impossible to explain, except upon the hypotheses of transformism and adaptation. While in the case of many or most of the other mammalian orders the fossil representatives of a given group of animals are apt to throw considerable light upon the genetic relationships of those animals, and thus render intelligible many points of structure which would otherwise remain inexplicable in their design, such testimony derived from palæontology is wanting in the case of the cetaceans. The only really abnormal form of fossil cetacean which may in any way be considered as constituting a connecting link is the *Zeuglodon*, from the Eocene deposits of various portions of the continent of Europe and the Southern United States, and which, as the most ancient form known, may for the present be regarded as constituting a species of ancestral type, although there can be but little doubt that the cetaceans date from a period considerably antedating that here indicated. The *Zeuglodon* itself, however, bears no more relation to the other mammalians than the true cetaceans do themselves, and as a link may be looked upon as standing in a measure intermediate between the two great groups into which the modern animals of this class are divided, —the *Odontoceti*, or toothed whales, and *Mysticoceti*, or baleen whales. Professor Flower, president of the Zoological Society of London, in reviewing the subject of derivation, in a lecture recently delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, maintains—as might readily have been inferred from the presence of disused and now abortive organs destined primarily for locomotion on land,—that the evidence is absolutely conclusive that the animals in question "were not originally aquatic in habit, but are derived from terrestrial mammals of fairly high organization, belonging to the placental division of the class,—animals in which a hairy covering was developed, and with sense organs, especially that of smell, adapted for living on land; animals, moreover, with four completely developed pairs of limbs on the type of the higher vertebrata, and not of that of fishes." As to the particular class of mammals from which the Cetacea arose, the evidence is much less conclusive.

Professor Flower, from considerations connected with the structure of the hind limbs and the presence of a well-developed tail, rejects the notion advanced by some

naturalists that the whales may represent offshoots of the already very highly specialized pinniped Carnivora,—seals and sea-lions,—and believes it "far more reasonable to suppose that whales were derived from animals with large tails, which were used in swimming, eventually with such effect that the hind limbs [instead of becoming modified into the singular paddles of the seals,] became no longer necessary, and so gradually disappeared." On the other hand, the author is inclined to the view, in a measure advocated by Hunter, that the Cetacea are more nearly allied to the Ungulata, or hoofed animals, than to any other group of the mammalia, a relationship indicated by the complex stomach, simple liver, and in the structure of the respiratory and reproductive organs. "Though there is, perhaps, generally more error than truth in popular ideas on natural history, I cannot help thinking that some insight has been shown in the common names attached to one of the most familiar of cetaceans by those whose opportunities of knowing its nature have been greatest,—'sea-hog,' 'sea pig,' or 'herring-hog,' of our fishermen, '*meerschwein*' of the Germans, corrupted into the French '*marsouin*,' and also '*porpoisson*,' shortened into 'porpoise.'" As bearing upon the transmutation of land mammals into marine forms, it is recalled that the gangetic dolphin and a somewhat related South American form, both of which have much in common with the fossil forms of the Miocene Period, are exclusively fluvial in their habits, and hence it is suggested that possibly the entire group may be of fresh-water origin. "We may conclude by picturing to ourselves some primitive, generalized, marsh-haunting animals, with scanty covering of hair like the modern hippopotamus, but with broad, swimming tails and short limbs, omnivorous in their mode of feeding, probably combining water plants with mussels, worms and fresh-water crustaceans, gradually becoming more and more adapted to fill the void place ready for them on the aquatic side of the borderland on which they dwelt, and so by degrees being modified into dolphin-like creatures inhabiting lakes and rivers, and ultimately finding their way into the ocean."

NATURE OF YELLOW FEVER.—At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences of June 11 last, M. Quatrefages presented on behalf of M. de Lacerda a communication on a singular vegetable organism, a fungus, which had been abundantly obtained from victims of yellow fever, and which appears to be more particularly developed in the liver, bile, kidneys and brain. From a long series of observations M. de Lacerda is led to conclude that this fungal growth, so abundantly detected in the various humors and viscera of persons affected with yellow fever, may not be impossible, or even improbable, be the primary cause of the disease, a supposition rendered the more probable, since certain characteristics of color presented by this vegetable during the process of evolution accord perfectly with the coloration and aspect of the expectorated matters, and with the coloration of the liver and skin. M. de Lacerda announces his intention of artificially cultivating the fungus, and of experimentally determining its efficiency as an inoculating agent.

SINGULAR TERRESTRIAL MOVEMENTS.—M. Faye, the eminent astronomer, has recently called the attention of the members of the French Academy of Sciences to the circumstance that the hill of Mail, on which is situated the Observatory of Neufchâtel, Switzerland, undergoes certain seasonal movements of rotation, and in addition a steady movement of inclination. It has been determined that for the period covering the last twenty-three years the hill in question has been regularly turning every winter 42" from left to right, whereas in summer it has just as regularly been performing an equal but contrary revolution. Coincidentally with this movement of rotation, the hill has undergone a steady annual inclination of 24", or for the entire period of twenty three years 552". M. Hirsch attributes the phenomena here stated, which have likewise been observed, although in a less pronounced degree, at the Observatory of Berlin, to conditions connected with the appearance of sun-spots; but M. Faye strongly inclines to the opinion that they are directly dependent upon the geological constitution of the hill.

NOTES.—Professor Bureau has been appointed director of the *Jardin des Plantes* of Paris, as successor to the late M. Decaisne. —It is announced that Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, an ardent worker in the domain of comparative anatomy, has in course of preparation a monograph on the tongue. —Sir William Thomson, in an address recently delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, maintained that the atoms or molecules of ordinary matter measured approximately between the one ten-millionth and the one hundred-millionth of a centimetre in diameter. —In the neighborhood of Czernowitz, the capital of the Bukowina, Austria-Hungary, singular symptoms of disturbance have latterly manifested themselves. The ground around the base of a neighboring mountain is stated to have opened out, to an extent of over six thousand feet, into wide and deep chasms, and as a result of the terrestrial disruption most of the houses of the village of Kuczumare have been overturned. —At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Professor Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal of Scotland, presented an interesting communication on bright clouds as observed in a dark-night sky. The phenomena had been witnessed on two occasions, on April 8th, 1882, and April 30th, 1883. On both these occasions, it was stated, the meteorological conditions were peculiar, a singular atmospheric dryness extending over a period of about two hours. Professor Smyth explains the phenomenon on the assumption that the glow on the clouds was due to reflection of the gas lights of Edinburgh from the hollow water-drops suspended in the clouds, which, from their floating in a very dry atmosphere, had become sufficiently thin-walled to throw back a strong reflection from the two surfaces. —The scientific collections made by Colonel Prjevalski during his several journeys (covering in all no less than about thirty thousand miles,) in Central Asia, comprise 408 specimens of ninety species of Mammalia, 3,425 of four hundred species of birds, 976 of fifty species of reptiles, 423 of fifty-three species of fishes, 6,000 of insects, and 12,000 of fifteen hundred species of plants.

A. H.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The trial of the Jews at Nyiregyhaza, Hungary, who were charged with murdering Esther Solymosi, a Christian girl, in order to procure her blood to mix in the Passover bread, was concluded on the 3d inst. A verdict of "not guilty" was returned, and the State was ordered to pay the costs of the trial. The verdict occasioned great manifestations of anti-Jewish feeling, and there were riotings at Presburg and other places which were suppressed by the military. Anti-Jewish riots in Russia have also occurred during the week, at a cost of one hundred lives.

—Austin F. Pike, Republican, was on the 2d inst. elected United States Senator by the New Hampshire Legislature, on the forty-second ballot. Mr. Pike is a lawyer, sixty-four years of age. He has served a number of terms in the New Hampshire Legislature, and one term in Congress.

—President Arthur, with a party including Secretary Lincoln and Postmaster-General Gresham, left Louisville on the 2d inst. for the Yellowstone National Park. On the evening of the 6th inst., they had reached "Camp on the Sweetwater," in Montana, ninety-five miles from Green River Station, on the Pacific Railroad.

—Bush fires on Vancouver's Island and in British Columbia are said to have spread over the whole country. The smoke is too dense to be pierced by the sun's rays. No rain has fallen in that region for three months.

—Seth H. Grant, the new Comptroller of New York, was sworn in on the 4th inst., and entered upon his duties.

—Charles W. Clements, boot and shoe manufacturer of Dover, New Hampshire, made an assignment on the 4th inst. The liabilities are over five hundred thousand dollars, assets unknown. Clements had factories also in five Massachusetts towns, and employed nearly one thousand hands. The leather firm of Hersey, Whittier & Wyman, of Boston, is also reported to have failed, with five hundred thousand dollars' liabilities.

—About two-thirds of a block of buildings on Post Street, San Francisco, including the old Winter-Garden Theatre, Druids' Hall, and the Pacific College, were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. The loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Harvey Morgan, an actor, was burned to death, and several persons were injured by jumping from windows.

—A party of New York physicians, among them Professors Pardee and Crosby, have returned from New Brunswick, where they have been studying the cases of leprosy in the Tracadie lazaretto. The disease there appears to be dying out, as only twenty-four cases are now in the lazaretto, against thirty-six in 1878.

—The negotiations between the Vatican and France in regard to religious affairs have through the letter of President Grévy resulted in accord on the principal questions at issue. Instructions in accordance with the arrangement made have been sent to the Papal nuncio at Paris.

—The London *Times* published a letter on the 4th inst. which stated that the Irish National League had decided to call a series of conventions in all the counties of Ireland, with a view of choosing a central executive council. Arrangements are being made to resume the propaganda for securing an Irish Parliament, a peasant proprietary, and the adoption of other measures desired by the Irish. It is also intended to hold in the autumn of 1884 a general convention of the Irish societies throughout the world.

—Major Vroom, of Trenton, N. J., on the 6th inst. issued an order forbidding the Salvation Army to parade hereafter with any kind of music. The order is issued in consequence of many complaints made by citizens against members of the Army.

—The threatened general strike of the railroad telegraph operators on the Gould lines and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road did not take place, as anticipated. There was a partial strike at one or two points on the 6th inst., and eighty-five out of one hundred operators on the Buffalo division of the Lackawanna road went out, causing annoyance to the Company, but not preventing the running of trains. There has been no material change in the general condition of affairs, and the strikers and the companies continue apparently confident.

—Mr. Parnell has sent a cable message to this country that he will be unable to visit here until after the coming general elections in Great Britain and Ireland.

—A congress of Socialists met at Ravenna, Italy, on the 5th inst. The police, being refused admittance to the hall, broke down the doors and dispersed the meeting.

—The Vermont National Bank at St. Albans, Vt., suspended on the 6th inst., in consequence of the embarrassment of its president, Bradley Barlow, who is also president of the Southeastern Railroad. The bank has discounted about three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for that road, and has also made loans on the Boston, Montreal and Portland road. The deposits of the bank are stated to be about three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and Barlow thinks they will be paid in full. Barlow has invested one million dollars in the Southeastern road. The St. Albans Trust Company has also suspended, its president, Lawrence Brainerd, having been an endorser on Barlow's paper.

—The London *Times*, reviewing the harvest prospects in England, estimates that wheat and barley will be below the average crop. It is believed that the yield of wheat will be eight and a half per cent. below the standard average per acre, and that of barley six per cent. below the average. The yield of oats will be six per cent. above the average, and that of potatoes twenty per cent. above.

—The German Admiralty has ordered the commanders of men-of-war to limit their supplies of American pickled pork to what is necessary for sustenance of the crews during the passage home of the vessels from foreign stations. The object of the order is to avoid the landing of any such pork at German ports.

—Returns of the election held in Utah Territory on the 6th inst. show that the Mormons have been successful in every district, except, possibly, Summit County, which is in doubt. A majority of the Gentiles refrained from voting.

—The Treasury Department rules that "Canadian tugs cannot tow American vessels from Canadian waters beyond the first American port in which they make entry."

—There was a riot between American and Mexican railroad laborers at Los Palmas, Mexico, on the 6th inst. Seven men were killed and thirteen wounded, three mortally.

—The Kentucky State election was held on the 6th inst. The vote was light. The latest returns indicate that the Senate will contain thirty Democrats to three Republicans, and the House eighty Democrats to twenty Republicans. The majority of J. Proctor Knott for Governor is estimated at from thirty to forty thousand.

—A great demonstration took place on the 6th inst. at Trafalgar Square, London, the object of which was to protest against the exclusion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons. Thirty thousand persons were present. The meeting passed a resolution favoring resistance by Mr. Bradlaugh of the mandate of the House of Commons. Copies of the resolution were forwarded to the Queen, Mr. Gladstone, and to the Speaker of the House.

—The commander of the British troops in Egypt telegraphed on the 7th inst., referring to the cholera, that the improvement in the situation is maintained.

—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers met in convention in Philadelphia on the 7th inst., fifteen officers and one hundred and sixty eight delegates being present. Addresses were made by President John Jarrett, Vice President Andrew Lee, and P. J. McGuire. The convention's sessions were private.

—In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., the National Debt Bill passed its second reading by a vote of 149 to 59. The bill proposes to replace terminable annuities expiring in 1885. The effect will be in twenty years to cancel one hundred and seventy-three million pounds sterling of the national debt. Among the opponents of the bill are the Irish members. Some of the Conservatives urge that the gain by the expiration of the annuities be applied to a reduction of taxation. The supporters of the measure urge among other things that America and the colonies will hereafter become formidable rivals for commercial supremacy, and that it is desirable to reduce the debt while the operation may be easy.

DRIFT.

—The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* calls attention to the marvellous growth of the South. Thirty years ago, in the heyday of the slavery régime, the total value of Southern crops of cotton, tobacco, rice, hay, hemp and sugar cane was \$138,605,738. The census report of 1880 shows that Southern agricultural products were that year valued at seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Furthermore, the South is becoming a rival of the North in cotton and other manufactures.

—In a recent lecture at Monteagle, Tenn., upon manufacturing in the South, Mr. A. S. Colyar, of the Nashville *American*, drew this contrast between Pennsylvania and Tennessee, by way of showing that diversified industries are the foundation of prosperity: "The man who inherited all his ideas says he must adhere to the mortgaged-farm policy, and no argument can reach him. Take the two great States of Pennsylvania and Tennessee, point him to their history,—to the equality in their natural resources and the great difference in their developed resources. Show him that each State has about forty-six thousand square miles, each has mountains filled with minerals, and each has rich, productive valleys; that both have immense beds of coal; that Tennessee has twice as much iron as Pennsylvania; that Pennsylvania has diversified pursuits, but Tennessee has not; that Pennsylvania is working up the raw material and making a home market for her farmers; that her farms are worth nine hundred millions, while ours are worth less than two hundred; that one single city in Pennsylvania manufactures goods enough in one year to buy the whole State of Tennessee, and have fifty millions left; that farm-lands in one State are worth one hundred dollars per acre, while in the other they are not worth the fifth of that. Show him all this, and show him that it all comes from diversified pursuits, giving people employment, making a home market, buying at home and selling abroad, bringing money in instead of sending it out; and still the man with inherited ideas will stand by the mortgaged-farm policy. Nothing can move him. The young men of the South must be mainly relied on in the work of building up."

—During a residence of two winters at Ghizeh, Mr. W. M. F. Petrie collected evidence showing that the tools used in working stone four thousand years ago were constructed with a jewel as the cutting edge. He stated his reasons for coming to this conclusion in a paper read before the Anthropological Institute, a résumé of which is published in a recent issue of *Engineering* of London. Solid and tubular drills, straight and circular disk saws, and lathe tools, were made with jewels set in metal. The lines of cutting on a granite core made by a tubular drill form a continuous spiral, the grooves being of a uniform depth and width throughout, showing that the cutting point was not worn as the work advanced. The regular taper of the core would indicate that jewels were also set upon the outside and inside of the drill, thereby facilitating its removal. In some specimens of granite, drills sunk one-tenth of an inch at each revolution, and the pressure necessary to do this must have been from one to two tons. The skill of the workmen and the capacity of the tool are illustrated by the clean path through both soft and hard material, no difference in the groove being perceptible, although it passes from a soft substance into quartz, subjecting the tool to an enormous strain. On plane surfaces, the depth and width of the cuts indicate the successive stroke of a saw, and the use of the circular saw is proved by the regularly curved lines. The forms of the tools were the same that experience has sanctioned at the present time. The scarcity of the diamond and the lack of strength in the sapphire and beryl lead to the consideration of corundum. Nothing has been found about the metal of which the tool was made or the method of setting the jewel.

—Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, in his annual report recently issued, reprints from the first annual report sent out by his office in 1855 a historical summary of the post-office which, together with the statistics of the year, affords an opportunity to study the progress of letter-carrying in the United Kingdom. From the historical summary it appears that the post-office had its rise in a proclamation of Charles I., who commanded his "Postmaster of England for Foreign Parts" to "settle a running post or two, to run night and day between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and come back again in six days, and to take with them all such letters as shall be directed to any post-town in or near that road." In 1637, the King claimed a monopoly of letter-carrying wherever he established posts. The claim was resented as an encroachment of the Crown, but the Parliament found a State post so convenient that it adopted the institution, put down a rival post established by the Common Council of London in 1649, and in 1657, during Cromwell's protectorate, passed the ordinance which was the first statutory recognition of the post-office, and which was substantially re-enacted at the Restoration. In 1830, the mails were for the first time conveyed by railway. The year to which Mr. Fawcett's report relates ended last March. It shows that in the United Kingdom the circulation of letters has increased at about the same ratio as the population; that of post-cards, as was the case last year also, rather more rapidly. The total number of letters delivered during the year exceeded 1,280,000,000, while the number of post-cards was 144,000,000. In 1839, the year before the introduction of the penny post, three letters were sent per head of population. In the following year, the number nearly doubled; in 1873, it had risen to twenty-nine, and it now stands at thirty-six. The number of messages sent by telegraph during the year is thirty-two million. Nearly three million depositors kept accounts in the post-office savings-banks, and deposited over thirty-nine million pounds during the year. The gross revenue of the Post-Office during the year was £9,413,812; the expenditure, £6,352,064.

COMMUNICATION.

WIVES' PROPERTY AND HUSBANDS' LOSSES.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IF a man succeeds in business the early part of his life and makes over to his wife during that period for her own separate use fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, and afterwards fails and is unable to pay his debts in full, to whom does that money or property in his wife's hands rightfully belong? S. E.

Germantown, Pa., 8th mo., 6th, 1883.

[In our view, a business man has as much right to give to his wife as to any other person, if his gift be open and above-board. If it be known that he has settled a part of his money or real estate on his wife, then all who have dealings with him are notified not to count upon that gift as a part of their security. But if the thing be done in a corner, and the confidential relations which exist between man and wife have the effect of leading the husband's public to regard the property in question as a part of his estate, the moral (as apart from the legal,) right of the wife to retain it on the failure of her husband is worse than questionable. Just as the law is just in recognizing the principle of "limited liability" when accompanied with due publicity, so morals recognize a man's right to limit his liability for future losses by setting apart something from what he has already earned as a permanent provision for his family, provided it be done with due publicity. It is a defect of the law that it does not enact an adequate mode of securing publicity in this latter case as in the former.—Ed. THE AMERICAN.]

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, August 9.

THE failures in Boston and elsewhere in New England, and the prolongation of the telegraphers' strike, with the apparent danger that there might grow out of it a more general one affecting the railroads, have increased the feeling of caution that has so long prevailed into one of uneasiness. That there is no good reason for this beyond those stated, and that they are partial and not general, will be concluded, no doubt, by anyone who surveys the whole field and looks carefully at all its features; but for the present they have strongly affected the stock markets, and influenced to some extent the general tone of business. That stocks should suffer most, is explained by the fact that public confidence in them was so much weakened, and therefore declines now to give them even reasonable support. There is abundance of money ready for use at very low rates, but people are not willing to take it into stocks until there is a revival of confidence in the way the markets are managed. Yesterday, in New York, the "Gould" stocks suffered in the morning and the "Villard" in the afternoon. Philadelphia sympathized, of course, and the tendency here was much the same. Prices generally, as will be seen by the quotations, are lower than a week ago.

Reports from the South indicate some reduction by drought in the cotton crop, and the prospect for it is not as favorable as recently. The corn crop is everywhere reported very promising; some States consider it the largest they have ever raised. Oats in Pennsylvania are reported a very large yield. In Great Britain, the harvests are under the average. At Chicago, yesterday, the range of prices for wheat was about one cent per bushel higher than a week ago, and of corn two cents.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	August 8.	August 1.
Central Pacific,	69 3/4	71
Canada Southern,	53 1/2	55 1/4
Denver and Rio Grande,	34 1/4	37 1/2
Delaware and Hudson,	107 3/4	108
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,	124 3/4	125 1/2
Erie,	33 3/4	34 1/4
Lake Shore,	107 1/2	107 3/4
Louisville and Nashville,	49 1/4	50 1/2
Michigan Central,	86 3/4	88
Missouri Pacific,	97 1/2	99 3/4
Northwestern, common,	127	128 1/2
New York Central,	115 1/2	115 3/4
Ontario and Western,	21 1/2	24 1/4
Pacific Mail,	35	36 1/2
St. Paul,	102 1/2	104 1/4
Texas Pacific,	30	33 3/4
Union Pacific,	92	93 1/2
Wabash,	21 1/2	25 1/4
Wabash, preferred,	35 1/2	39
Western Union,	78 3/4	80 1/4

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	August 8.	August 1.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	58	58 1/2
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	27 3/4	28 1/4
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	44 1/2	45 1/4 bid
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	70 1/2 bid	70 3/4
Northern Pacific, common,	46 1/2	49
Northern Pacific, preferred,	86 1/2	88 1/4
Northern Central Railroad,	55 1/4	55 3/4
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad,	12 1/4	14
North Pennsylvania Railroad,	68 1/2 bid	69 1/2
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	192	190 bid
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,	18 1/2 bid	19 bid
New Jersey Central,	86	87 1/4

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2,	101	
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered,	112	112 1/4
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon,	113	113 1/4
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	119 1/2	119 3/4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	119 1/2	119 3/4
United States 3s, registered,	103	103 1/4
United States currency 6s, 1895,	128	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	132	

The New York banks in their statement on the 4th inst. showed a small decrease (\$9,335,000) in the surplus reserve, leaving it \$9,246,375, or about six and one-half millions greater than at this time a year ago. The specie held was \$63,188,400. The Philadelphia banks in their statement of the same date showed a decrease of \$280,042 in reserve, all the other items joining in a movement in the same direction, the deposits falling off \$764,730 and the loans \$509,781.

The import of specie at New York last week was \$143,683, making the total import at that port since January 1st \$7,718,522. The export for the week was \$314,030, making the total export from New York since January 1st \$8,449,664.

The construction of new railroads in the United States last week is stated at 103 miles, making 2,761 miles thus far this year, against 5,473 miles reported at the corresponding time in 1882, 2,924 miles in 1881, 2,525 miles in 1880, 1,187 miles in 1879, 941 miles in 1878, 830 miles in 1877, 1,046 miles in 1876, 594 miles in 1875, 913 miles in 1874, 1,966 miles in 1873, and 3,372 miles in 1872.

The Tennessee State Treasurer has written to New York City that the funding of that State's debt will be performed at Nashville, and that holders of bonds will be exposed to no expense, save for the cost of transmission.

The total sales of stocks and securities in the Philadelphia Exchange during July made the smallest monthly report for four years. Northern Pacific and New Jersey Central were the only ones which reached a sale of over one hundred thousand shares during the month.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says: "The money market still feels the effect of the rigid scrutiny given to all classes of commercial paper since the Boston failures, while the bank returns also show that general business is very dull, thus restricting the amount of paper that is made. The *Journal of Commerce* says that the failures in the East have not resulted in much loss to New York houses, only a few holding the suspended paper, and the bulk of the notes being distributed in Boston. Notwithstanding this fact, the sale of commercial paper of all lines in New York is seriously affected. The Eastern banks are unable and the New York banks are unwilling to buy. There are lines of good paper in the New York market which are offered at figures somewhat higher than call money rates would seem to warrant, but not higher than is usual at this season. In this city, call loans are quoted at four and four and a half per cent., and good commercial paper at five and six and a half per cent. In New York, commercial paper is fairly active, and the quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, five and a half and six per cent.; four months' acceptances, six and six and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at two and two and a half per cent."

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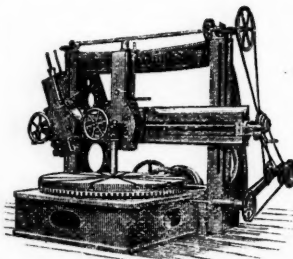
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